

NEW WEST INDIAN CERAMBYCID BEETLES

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The present paper is the result of a study of the beetles of the family Cerambycidae from the West Indies found in the collection of the United States National Museum, together with the material borrowed from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass. Specimens from the West Indies have been received at various times for identification, many of which were forms undescribed, and it seems advisable to describe these so that names will be available for listing the species from that region. Four genera and 63 species are herein described as new.

Subfamily PRIONINAE

XIXUTHRUS DOMINGOENSIS, new species

Xixuthrus sp. Russo, Bol. Lab. Zool. Gen. e Agr. Portici, vol. 24, p. 141, 1930.

Male.—Very large, robust, strongly convex, brownish black, with the elytra more reddish brown.

Head longer than wide, deeply depressed behind the epistoma and on vertex, with a narrow, longitudinal, median groove extending from frontal depression to occiput; surface finely, confluent punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence; antennal tubercles narrowly separated and strongly elevated; mandibles robust, long, and strongly, arcuately deflexed, inner margin of each mandible armed with a small tooth at base, a large, broad tooth near middle, and the apex prolonged into a large, rather acute tooth, surface coarsely, densely rugose; eyes large, oblong, strongly convex, vaguely emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antenna extending to apical fourth of elytron; first joint robust, subcylindrical, coarsely punctate above, scabrous beneath, extending to anterior

margin of pronotum, nearly twice as long as the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; apical joints longitudinally rugose, the eleventh joint distinctly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, and widest at base; sides nearly parallel posteriorly, arcuately narrowed anteriorly, and strongly, regularly spinose; disk moderately convex and uneven; surface finely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence, and ornamented on each side of middle with an irregularly shaped, smooth area, which is acutely produced anteriorly, and with two very narrow, more or less distinct, smooth spots on each side toward lateral margin. Scutellum strongly transverse, broadly subtruncate at apex, surface densely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, and with a narrow, longitudinal, median, smooth vitta.

Elytra five times as long as pronotum, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum at base; sides parallel or vaguely expanded at middle, tips separately, broadly rounded, each with a small tooth at sutural margin; surface vaguely rugose, feebly, finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with very short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and each elytron with two vague, longitudinal costae, extending from base to apical fourth.

Abdomen beneath feebly, finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, posterior margin of each segment smooth, and glabrous at middle; last segment broadly, feebly, arcuately emarginate at middle. Prosternum finely, confluent punctate, and nearly glabrous; prosternal process rather narrow, arcuately expanded behind the coxal cavities, and rounded at apex. Legs long, scabrous, especially the anterior pair; femora more or less serrate on inner margins; anterior tibiae slightly arcuate, and armed with numerous asperities on undersides.

Length, 78–85 mm.; width, 28–30 mm.

Type locality.—Santiago, Dominican Republic.

Other locality.—San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43705. Collected in 1926 by Giuseppe Russo.

Paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected on the Consejo Plantation, San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic, in 1919, by an officer in the American Army.

Remarks.—Described from two males (one the type).

This species resembles *Xixuthrus costatus* Montrouzier, described from Woodlark Island, but it differs from that species in having the antennal tubercles more narrowly separated, pronotum finely,

confluently punctured, and distinctly pubescent, each elytron with two longitudinal costae, and the pubescence distinctly shorter, basal joints of antennae scabrous, and the prosternum finely, confluent punctured.

This is the first species of the oriental tribe Xixuthri to be found in America. All the other described species of this tribe are indigenous to the East Indies. It is the second species of oriental Cerambycidae to be recorded from the West Indies, the other species being *Bato-cera rubus* Linnaeus.

MONODESMUS ATRATUS, new species

Male.—Broadly elongate, strongly flattened above, rather strongly shining, and uniformly black above and beneath.

Head strongly transverse, somewhat uneven, and deeply, transversely concave in front, strongly, deeply concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and rather strongly elevated, the surface nearly glabrous, coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate, and more or less rugose; eyes large, strongly convex, moderately emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by nearly twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-fourth times as long as the body, finely, densely punctate, vaguely pubescent, the joints flattened, and strongly, longitudinally carinate; first joint short, cylindrical, feebly expanded toward apex, one-half as long as the third joint, which is distinctly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint distinctly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides parallel, sinuate, and armed on each side at middle with a very long, acute tooth; disk uneven, with two large, round, coarsely punctured gibbosities, arranged longitudinally on each side of the middle, and a smooth, elongate gibbosity in front of the scutellum; surface coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate, and sparsely clothed with long, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum elongate-triangular, rounded at apex, and coarsely punctate.

Elytra five times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel, feebly, broadly constricted behind middle, the tips conjointly, broadly rounded, with a small, distinct tooth at the sutural angles; disk moderately convex; surface coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate from base to apex, clothed with a few semierect, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron with two vague, longitudinal costae, extending from base to apical fifth.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely granulate, finely, sparsely punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, semierect, whitish hairs;

last segment broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternum narrowly transverse, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal process narrow, strongly, arcuately elevated between the coxal cavities, and broadly rounded at apex. Legs long, coarsely, densely punctate, somewhat rugose, sparsely clothed with moderately long, whitish hairs; femora subcylindrical, slightly flattened; tibiae flattened, feebly, gradually expanded toward the tips.

Length, 16 mm.; width, 4.5 mm.

Type locality.—Sierra Rangel, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43706. Collected by Brother Roberto, of the La Salle School, Habana, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in 1930, and labeled "Estacion Experimental Agronomica, Cuba, No. 9437."

Remarks.—Described from the type, a unique male.

This species is allied to *callidioides* Serville, but it differs from that species in being uniformly black, and with the elytra coarsely, confluent punctured.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE

PSEUDOEME, new genus

Head broad, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, the front vertical, and wider than long. Mandibles short, robust, arcuate, entire, and rather acute at apices. Ligula corneous. Palpi 3-jointed, the maxillary twice as long as the labial, and the apical joints elongate-triangular. Antenna slender and shorter than body in the female, more robust basally and longer than the body in the male, densely ciliate beneath; first joint robust, subcylindrical, without a cicatrix at apex, and shorter than the third joint. Eyes large, coarsely granulated, and deeply emarginate. Pronotum about as long as wide, feebly constricted at base, even on disk, rounded but not tuberculate at the sides. Scutellum transversely oval. Elytra elongate, parallel, slightly flattened, and rounded at apex. Abdominal segments subequal in length. Mesosternum flat, and very narrow between the intermediate coxal cavities, which are open externally. Prosternal process very narrow, and not prolonged behind the anterior coxal cavities, which are nearly contiguous, and strongly angulated externally. Legs moderately long, subequal in length; femora robust, flattened, and strongly, abruptly clavate; posterior tarsus with the first joint as long as the following joints united.

Genotype.—*Pseudoeme poolei*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Oemini and is allied to *Oeme* Newman, but it differs from that genus in having the maxillary palpi

twice as long as the labial palpi, with the apical joints elongate-triangular, and the prosternal process not extending behind the anterior coxal cavities.

PSEUDOEME POOLEI, new species

Male.—Elongate, parallel, strongly flattened above, subopaque, uniformly ochraceous, and in some examples the head, pronotum, antennae, and tibiae slightly reddish.

Head with the front strongly transverse, broadly, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and feebly elevated, finely, densely rugose or granulose, sparsely clothed with moderately long, inconspicuous, recumbent, pale yellow pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs around the eyes, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove, extending from epistoma to vertex; eyes separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-fourth times as long as the body, basal joints robust, slightly rugose, sparsely clothed with long, semierect hairs, apical joints more slender, slightly flattened, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, pale yellow pubescence, and all joints densely ciliate beneath; first joint finely scabrous, three-fourths as long as the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints subequal in length, except the last, which is slightly shorter.

Pronotum as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at apical third; sides strongly, arcuately rounded anteriorly, obliquely narrowed posteriorly to near the base, where they are narrowly constricted; disk rather even, and slightly flattened; surface sparsely, irregularly granulose, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence. Scutellum transversely oval, broadly rounded at apex, the surface slightly concave and sparsely pubescent.

Elytra five times as long as pronotum, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum at apical third; humeri strongly developed; sides strongly deflexed anteriorly, parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded; disk even, and feebly flattened; surface coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, semierect, pale yellow hairs, with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed.

Abdomen beneath finely, obsoletely punctate, with a few irregularly distributed asperities, and sparsely clothed with short recumbent, and long erect, pale yellow hairs intermixed; last segment broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternum feebly, transversely rugose, with a few small asperities, and clothed with a few

inconspicuous hairs. Femora robust, feebly flattened, sparsely clothed with long, semierect, pale yellow hairs, and with numerous small, brown asperities on the underside, the middle and posterior pairs slightly longer, feebly arcuate, petiolate at bases, and strongly, abruptly clavate toward the apices. Tibiae slightly flattened, coarsely rugose, with numerous small, brown asperities, and densely clothed with long, semierect, yellowish hairs.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae more slender, not quite so long as the body, outer joints cylindrical, the first joint only slightly shorter than the third joint, and subequal in length to the fourth; abdomen beneath smooth, without asperities, and the last segment broadly rounded at apex; legs less robust, and the femora and tibiae without asperities.

Length, 9–18 mm.; width, 2.2–4 mm.

Type locality.—L'Atalaye, Haiti.

Other locality.—St. Michel, Haiti.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43707.

Paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Remarks.—Described from 45 examples (one male type): The type, allotype, and 37 paratypes, collected at light, at the type locality, between February 21 and March 8, 1928, by A. J. Poole; and 6 paratypes collected in a house at St. Michel, Haiti, between February 10 and 15, 1928, by the same collector.

There is considerable variation in size in the series examined, and also more or less variation in the shape of the pronotum. Many of the examples resemble the type, but in others the pronotum is more or less uneven, with an inconspicuous, longitudinal, median, smooth vitta, and the sides are regularly, arcuately rounded from base to apex.

METHIA PALLIDA, new species

Narrowly elongate, strongly flattened above, feebly shining, above uniformly pale yellow, except the eyes, which are black, beneath pale yellow, with the abdomen usually darker.

Head in front nearly square, flat, broadly, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are broadly separated and feebly elevated, feebly, coarsely punctate, finely rugose, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, semierect, yellow pubescence, and with a longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes very large, nearly divided (connecting piece without facets), and nearly contiguous on the top. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, rather densely clothed with moderately long, semierect yellowish hairs; first joint robust, cylindrical, slightly enlarged toward apex, and one-half as long as the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum as wide as long, subequal in width at apex and base, and widest at middle; sides strongly constricted near base and apex, and arcuately rounded at middle; disk slightly flattened, even, broadly, transversely depressed near base and apex; surface finely, inconspicuously rugose, and sparsely clothed with long, inconspicuous, erect hairs. Scutellum as broad as long, feebly triangular, broadly rounded at apex, and the surface glabrous.

Elytra two-thirds as long as abdomen, four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides gradually narrowed from base to the tips, which are separately, rather narrowly rounded; disk moderately flattened, surface rather densely, vaguely punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, erect hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely, vaguely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, inconspicuous, recumbent pubescence; last segment broadly, deeply, triangularly emarginate at apex. Prosternum vaguely rugose, clothed with a few inconspicuous hairs, and without a prosternal process; anterior coxae contiguous. Legs long; femora arcuately expanded near middle, and strongly flattened; tibiae subcylindrical.

Length, 4.2–8.6 mm.; width, 1.2–1.8 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Type and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43708.

Remarks.—Described from three examples (one type), all collected at light, at the type locality, by H. L. Dozier: The type, collected February 17, 1930, and labeled "Acc. 55-30"; one paratype, collected December 31, 1929; and one paratype, collected February 10, 1930, and labeled "Acc. 36-30." Sexes not determined.

This species is closely allied to *necydalea* Fabricius, but it can be separated from that species in being uniformly pale yellow above and in having the eyes practically divided.

BRITTONELLA, new genus

Head large, with the front vertical, and wider than long. Mandibles short, arcuate, and rather acute at apices. Ligula membranous and bilobed. Cheeks very short. Palpi 3-jointed, subequal in length, and the apical joints subtriangular. Antenna not distinctly longer than the body in both sexes, not spinose, not ciliate beneath; first joint subcylindrical, without a cicatrix at apex, and longer than the third joint. Antennal tubercles not spinose at apices. Eyes large, coarsely granulated, and deeply emarginate. Pronotum about as wide as long, unarmed at the sides and on disk. Scutellum moderately large. Elytra elongate, parallel, slightly flattened,

without eburneous spots, and spinose at apices. Abdominal segments unequal in length. Mesosternum broad, obliquely declivous in front, emarginate behind. Prosternal process not very narrow, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Anterior coxae large, subglobose, moderately prominent, not angulated externally, and the cavities open posteriorly. Intermediate coxal cavities open externally. Legs unequal in length; tibiae not longitudinally carinate; femora spinose at apices, feebly clavate, but not petiolate at bases; posterior tarsus with the first joint scarcely as long as the following two joints united. Body not conspicuously pubescent.

Genotype.—*Brittonella chardoni*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Hesperophanini and is allied to *Hesperophanes* Mulsant, but it differs from that genus in having the elytra spinose at apices, antennae not distinctly longer than the body, and not ciliate beneath, pronotum not transverse, femora spinose at apices, and the body only obsoletely pubescent.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this genus to Dr. N. L. Britton, eminent botanist, director for more than three decades of the New York Botanical Garden, chairman of the Porto Rico committee of the New York Academy of Sciences, to whose able and indefatigable services are due in large part the success of the natural history survey of Porto Rico.

BRITTONELLA CHARDONI, new species

Male.—Elongate, parallel, strongly flattened above, moderately shining, uniformly reddish brown, with the legs and antennae more yellowish brown.

Head with the front very short, strongly transverse, uneven, deeply, abruptly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and slightly elevated, feebly, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with erect, coarse, whitish hairs, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles; eyes separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antenna about as long as the body, basal joints sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs, apical joints densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence; first joint rather robust, subcylindrical, feebly arcuate, slightly flattened beneath, slightly longer than the third joint, which is two-thirds longer than the fourth, the following joints subequal in length to the first.

Pronotum as wide as long, slightly wider at base than at apex; sides nearly parallel, rather strongly sinuate, more or less narrowed toward apex, and narrowly constricted at base; disk slightly uneven; surface more or less rugose, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect, whitish hairs.

Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, and densely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra four and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri rather feebly developed; sides nearly parallel from base to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly, arcuately emarginate, and armed with a long, acute spine at the outer margin of each elytron; disk even, and rather strongly flattened; surface coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed.

Abdomen beneath feebly, finely punctate and sparsely clothed with long and short, fine, erect hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum transversely rugose, and sparsely clothed with fine, erect, whitish hairs; prosternal process moderately narrow, arcuately expanded behind the coxal cavities, and broadly emarginate at apex. Anterior legs slightly shorter than middle and posterior pairs and sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect hairs; femora feebly bispinose at apices, rather slender, slightly clavate, and the anterior pair slightly more robust; tibiae slender, straight, and subcylindrical.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna considerably shorter than the body, the first joint more slender, nearly one-half longer than the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth, the fifth joint subequal in length to the first, and the following joints becoming gradually shorter.

Length, 17–20 mm.; width, 4.5–5 mm.

Type locality.—Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Type, allotype, and paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43709.

Described from four examples, one male (type) and three females received from the American Museum of Natural History. All the specimens were collected at the type locality by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg. The type was collected October 15, 1917 (Acc. No. 233–17), the allotype, August 29, 1914, and the paratypes, June 1, 1917 (Acc. No. 73–17), and October 5, 1917 (Acc. No. 228–17).

This species is named in honor of Carlos E. Chardon, Commissioner of Public Works in Porto Rico, in recognition of the encouragement of scientific research he has repeatedly displayed.

EBURIA LONGICORNIS, new species

Male.—Form rather short and robust. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of elongate, eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, deeply, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, feebly, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated and widely separated, surface somewhat uneven, coarsely, irregularly punctate, more or less rugose, and clothed with a few very short, inconspicuous hairs; eyes nearly divided, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slender, nearly four times as long as the body, three or four basal joints scabrous, and clothed with a few long hairs on the underside, following joints finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with very fine, short recumbent, yellowish pubescence; first joint short, robust, and strongly clavate; third and fourth joints subequal in length, and united twice as long as the first, the following joints becoming gradually longer, and the eleventh joint as long as the preceding three joints united.

Pronotum nearly one and one-half times as wide as long, and feebly wider at apex than at base; sides arcuately rounded, and more strongly constricted at base than at apex; surface uneven, without distinct tubercles on disk or at lateral margins, coarsely, confluent alveolate-punctate, nearly glabrous on disk, but sparsely clothed at the sides with long, recumbent, whitish hairs.

Elytra at base about equal in width to pronotum at middle; humeri prominent, and slightly elevated; sides obliquely narrowed from base to the tips, which are broadly truncate, and each with a small, obtuse tooth at the sutural and lateral angles; surface strongly convex, densely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and more confluent toward the bases, uniformly, sparsely clothed with short, erect, whitish hairs, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of distinctly separated, elongate, eburneous spots, the outer spot of basal pair slightly shorter than the inner, and the inner spot of the median pair a little shorter than the outer one.

Body beneath sparsely clothed with long, inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum more coarsely punctured than rest of underside. Middle and posterior femora bispinose, with the spines subequal in length.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the sides of the elytra parallel to near the apices, antenna only slightly longer than the body, with only the basal joint coarsely punctate, and joints 3 to 11 nearly equal in length, pronotum with a small, obtuse, lateral tooth on each side at middle, and the underside of the body uniformly, finely punctate.

Length, 16–20 mm.; width, 5–6 mm.

Type locality.—Cuba (Central Florida, Province of Camaguey).

Other locality.—Baragua, Cuba.

Type and allotype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43710.

Paratype.—In S. C. Bruner collection.

Remarks.—Described from three examples, two males and one female: The type (male), collected at Central Florida (13 miles northeast of Camaguey), Province of Camaguey, May 15, 1922, by J. Rutz; the allotype, collected at Baragua, May 14, 1926, at light, by L. C. Scaramuzza (T. P. R. F. Ent. No. 3073); and one paratype, collected at Baragua, June 15, 1927, by C. F. Stahl and L. C. Scaramuzza.

This species is distinguished from the other West Indian species of this genus by its short, robust form, uniform dark reddish-brown color, and by the absence of conspicuous pubescence on the upper surface.

The paratype differs slightly from the type in having the eburneous spots of the basal pairs subequal in length, the median pairs of eburneous spots much shorter than the basal pairs, subequal in length, but with the inner spot of each median pair placed slightly in advance of the outer one, and the tips of the elytra broadly truncate, without a distinct spine at the sutural or lateral angles.

EBURIA BAHAMICAE, new species

Male.—Form elongate and similar to *stigma* Olivier. Above and beneath reddish brown, the color nearly concealed by whitish pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, rather deeply, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, the grooves deeper on each side of middle, slightly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated and widely separated, surface slightly uneven, finely, rather densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slender, about twice as long as the body, first joint slightly more coarsely punctured than the following joints, and all joints rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long hairs on the underside of basal joints; first joint two-thirds as long as the third joint, robust, and rather strongly clavate; joints 3 to 10 subequal in length; eleventh joint slightly longer than tenth.

Pronotum about as long as wide, and slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides nearly parallel, sinuate, armed on each side with a large, acute spine, with a small glabrous callosity between the spine and apical angle; disk uneven, broadly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, a narrow, transverse (strongly angulated) groove near base, and ornamented with two round, dark brown tubercles in front of middle; surface coarsely punctate, more or less rugose, and densely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence, which con-

ceals the surface. Scutellum triangular-curve-linear, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra at base wider than pronotum at middle; humeri prominent and strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are each bispinose, with the sutural spine much shorter than the lateral spine; surface moderately convex, rather densely, coarsely punctate basally, the punctures becoming obsolete toward the apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, which do not conceal the surface; each elytron with two pairs of eburneous spots, the outer spot of the basal pair very small, round, and sometimes reduced to the merest trace, the outer spot of median pair longer than the inner one, and the two spots usually in close contact along their entire length, with and obtuse, longitudinal costa at middle of each elytron, causing a slight depression or channel between the costa and sutural margin, and a similar depression toward the lateral margin.

Body beneath densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, densely, finely punctate, except the prosternum, which is sparsely coarsely punctured. Middle and posterior femora bispinose, with the inner spine nearly twice as long as the outer one.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna only slightly longer than the body, the eleventh joint not longer than the tenth, and the underside of the body uniformly, finely punctured.

Length, 14–20 mm.; width, 4–6 mm.

Type locality.—Mangrove Cay, Andros Islands.

Other localities.—Fresh Creek, Andros Islands; and “Bahamas.”

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43711.

Remarks.—Described from 25 examples (one type): The type, allotype, and 21 paratypes, received from the American Museum of Natural History, and collected at the type locality during May and June, 1917, by William M. Mann; one paratype, collected at Fresh Creek, Andros Islands, during May and June, 1917, by the same collector; and one paratype labeled “Bahamas.”

This species is closely allied to *stigma* Olivier, but *stigma* can be separated from it in being more elongate, the sutural margins of the elytra densely clothed with conspicuous white pubescence, the eburneous spots on the elytra usually longer, and with a glabrous, black, longitudinal area in front of and behind each spot.

EBURIA CINEREOPILOSA, new species

Female.—Form elongate and subcylindrical. Above and beneath black or dark brown (except the legs, which are reddish yellow), but the color is concealed by the dense cinereous pubescence, which gives the body a bluish tinge, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of elongate, eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, broadly, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, narrowly, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated and widely separated, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which conceals the surface; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antennae broken, basal joint slightly more coarsely punctured than the following joints, which are rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence; first joint robust, cylindrical, vaguely clavate, and about three-fourths as long as third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth.

Pronotum as long as wide, and slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides nearly parallel, slightly narrowed anteriorly, broadly, arcuately constricted behind the lateral spines, armed on each side just behind the middle with a long, acute spine, and with a small, glabrous callosity between the spine and apical angle; surface rather even, very densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which conceals the surface, and the disk ornamented with two round, black tubercles in front of middle. Scutellum triangular-curvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence.

Elytra at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri prominent and strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near apex, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are each bispinose, with the sutural spine much shorter than the lateral spine; surface strongly convex, densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which conceals the surface, except where it is narrowly glabrous around the eburneous spots; each elytron ornamented with two pairs of elongate, eburneous spots, the spots of each pair in close contact along their entire length, basal spots about equal in length, and the inner spot of median pair slightly shorter than the outer spot.

Body beneath densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which conceals the surface; surface finely, densely punctate, slightly more coarsely on the prosternum. Middle and posterior femora bispinose, with the inner spine at least twice as long as the outer spine.

Length, 20 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected on the San Carlos Estate, at light, April 24, 1914, by C. T. Ramsden.

Remarks.—Described from the type, a female.

This species resembles *tetrastalacta* White, but it can be distinguished from that species by its more cylindrical form and the dense white pubescence, which entirely conceals the surface.

EBURIA RAMSDENI, new species

Female.—Form broadly elongate. Above and beneath brownish black, but the color is concealed by the dense brownish-yellow pubescence (except a glabrous area around the eburneous spots), which gives it a pale brownish tinge, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of small, rounded, eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, deeply, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, narrowly, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are strongly elevated and widely separated; surface somewhat uneven, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antennae broken, basal joint scabrous, following joints finely, densely punctured, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints; first joint robust, flattened on underside, slightly clavate, and one-half as long as the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides arcuately rounded, strongly constricted at base, broadly swollen at apical angles, and armed on each side with a long, acute spine; disk uneven, feebly, transversely depressed along base, broadly flattened along apical margin, with a deep depression on each side near apical angle, and ornamented with two round, acute, black tubercles in front of middle; surface densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface, except a very narrow, longitudinal, median line. Scutellum triangular, culvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra at base about equal in width to pronotum at middle; humeri prominent and strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near apex, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are each bispinose, with the sutural spine slightly shorter than the lateral spine; surface moderately convex, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence (slightly denser and paler along sutural margins), nearly concealing the surface, except for a

broad area surrounding the eburneous spots, where the surface is nearly glabrous, and coarsely punctate, with a short, white hair arising from each puncture; each elytron ornamented with two pairs of widely separated, rounded, eburneous spots, the inner spot of the basal pair slightly longer than the other spots.

Abdomen beneath densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface; surface finely, densely punctate, more coarsely on the prosternum. Middle and posterior femora bispinose, with the two spines of each femur long and about equal in length.

Length, 21.5 mm.; width, 5.5 mm.

Type locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected at light, May 25, 1911, by C. T. Ramsden.

Remarks.—Described from the type, a female.

This species can be separated from the other described species of this genus from the West Indies by having the apical angles of the pronotum strongly swollen, and by the small rounded eburneous spots on the elytra being broadly surrounded by a nearly glabrous blackish area.

EBURIA PORTORICENSIS, new species

Female.—Form rather broadly elongate. Above and beneath reddish brown, the legs and antennae slightly paler, surface nearly concealed by the dense, brownish-white pubescence, except around the eburneous spots, where it is nearly glabrous, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of small, oblong, eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, deeply, arcuately, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, narrowly, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are strongly elevated and widely separated, densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, which conceals the surface; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, basal joint slightly more coarsely punctured than following joints, and all joints rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs on the underside of joints; first joint robust, strongly clavate, and one-half as long as the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; joints 4 to 10 subequal in length; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum as long as wide, and slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides sinuate, parallel posteriorly, feebly, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, and armed on each side with a long, acute spine near middle, and a large, obtuse, glabrous callosity near the apical angle;

disk with a narrow, transverse depression in front of basal margin, apical third broadly, transversely concave, and ornamented with two small, round, black tubercles in front of middle; surface densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, which conceals the surface. Scutellum triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence.

Elytra at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri prominent and strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near apices, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are each bispinose, with the sutural spine distinctly shorter than the lateral spine; surface moderately convex, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, except a broad, nearly glabrous area surrounding the eburneous spots, where the surface is coarsely punctate, with a short, white hair arising from each puncture; each elytron ornamented with two pairs of small, oval, widely separated, eburneous spots, the outer spot of the median pair slightly in advance of the inner spot.

Body beneath rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, not entirely concealing the surface, finely, densely punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed. Middle and posterior femora bispinose, with the inner spine slightly longer than the outer one.

Length, 20 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type locality.—Guayama, Porto Rico.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. Labeled "Aguirre Centr. (Guayama) P. R., April 15, 1930, Cornell Univ. Lot 795, sub. 31."

Remarks.—Described from the type, a female.

This species is allied to *tetrastalacta* White, but can be distinguished from that species by the denser and longer whitish pubescence on the dorsal surface, the eburneous spots on the elytra widely separated, and the outer spot of each median pair placed in advance of the inner spot.

EBURIA CUBAE, new species

Male.—Form broadly elongate. Above and beneath uniformly brownish yellow, nearly glabrous, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of small, oval, eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, deeply, transversely, triangularly depressed behind the epistoma, narrowly, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated but scarcely elevated; surface slightly uneven, densely, confluent punctate, more or less scabrous, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, recumbent hairs; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from

each other on the top by about three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slender, about one and one-half times as long as the body, three or four basal joints sparsely punctate (first joint scabrous), sparsely clothed with short, white hairs, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed, following joints finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with very short, recumbent pubescence; first joint robust, slightly flattened on top, strongly clavate, and about one-half as long as the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; joints 4 to 10 subequal in length; eleventh joint distinctly longer than tenth.

Pronotum vaguely wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides strongly sinuate, strongly, arcuately constricted near posterior angles, and armed on each side at middle with a vague, broadly obtuse tubercle of the same color as rest of surface, and a smaller callosity of the same color between the tubercle and the apical angle; disk uneven, ornamented with two elongate, black tubercles in front of middle; surface rather finely, confluent punctate or scabrous, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri prominent and strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, obliquely truncate, with a small spine at the sutural angle; surface rather strongly convex, rather coarsely, confluent punctate, with numerous distinct granular elevations in the sutural regions, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; each elytron ornamented with two pairs of small, oval, widely separated, eburneous spots, inner spot of basal pair slightly wider and longer than outer one, and inner spot of median pair in advance of the outer spot.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Middle and posterior femora unispinose.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna about as long as the body, the joints becoming gradually shorter toward the tip, and the eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Length, 10–19 mm.; width, 2.75–5 mm.

Type locality.—Baragua, Cuba.

Other localities.—Central Constancia, Guantanamo, and Central Jaronu, Cuba.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43712.

Paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History and in S. C. Bruner collection.

Remarks.—Described from 8 examples (one type): The type, allotype, and 2 paratypes, collected at the type locality, at light, October 24, 1925, by C. F. Stahl (T. P. R. F. Ent. No. 229); 2 paratypes collected at Central Constancia, May, 1914, by J. F. Merrill; 1 paratype, collected at Central Jaronu (north coast of Camaguey Province), April 4, 1926, by B. T. Barreto; and 1 paratype, collected at Guantanamo, at light, by C. T. Ramsden.

This species can be easily separated from the other described West Indian species of this genus by its uniform brownish-yellow color, by the unispinose tips of the femora, and by the arrangement of the eburneous spots on the elytra.

EBURIA ELONGATA, new species

Female.—Form narrowly elongate, subcylindrical. Above and beneath uniformly black, strongly shining, each elytron ornamented with three or four eburneous spots.

Head transverse in front, deeply, transversely, triangularly depressed behind the epistoma, narrowly, deeply, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and moderately elevated; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slender, about as long as the body, three or four basal joints sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, white hairs, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed, following joints finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence; first joint robust, strongly clavate, and about two-thirds as long as the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; joints 4 to 11 subequal in length.

Pronotum as long as wide, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides sinuate, slightly swollen at middle, but without a distinct spine; disk somewhat uneven, and ornamented with two round, feeble, glabrous callosities in front of middle, and a longitudinal, glabrous, median area; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, except on the median, glabrous area. Scutellum triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri feebly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near apices, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, obliquely truncate, with a distinct spine at lateral angle, and an obsolete spine at sutural angle; surface moderately convex, coarsely, rather densely

punctate on basal halves, but the punctures becoming more obsolete toward the apices, and narrowly, densely clothed along the sutural margins with long, recumbent, white pubescence, the pubescent vittae becoming slightly broader toward the apices; each elytron ornamented with two pairs of eburneous spots (outer spot of median pair missing in type), inner spot of basal pair at least twice as long as the outer one, and the two spots narrowly separated at base, outer spot of median pair (when present) much smaller than the inner one, and the two spots distinctly separated.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, except the prosternum, which is sparsely, coarsely punctured, and rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, silvery-white pubescence. Middle and posterior femora vaguely bispinose, with the inner spine short, and the outer one scarcely developed.

Length, 14–15.5 mm.; width, 3–3.5 mm.

Type locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Type and paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43713.

Remarks.—Described from three examples (one type), probably all females, received from the American Museum of Natural History: The type, collected June 1, 1908, by S. Cardos; and two paratypes, labeled "Guantanamo, Rio Seco, May 31 and June 1, 1910, S. Cardos."

This species is allied to *dccemmaculata* Fabricius, but it can be easily separated from that species in being more narrowly elongate and subcylindrical, and in the fact that the elytra have a distinct white pubescent vitta along the sutural margins.

ELAPHIDION SPLENDIDUM, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *spinicorne* Drury. Above and beneath uniformly reddish brown, strongly shining, and irregularly clothed with recumbent, white pubescence.

Head sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, nearly flat, with a narrow, longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated but not elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna as long as the body, four or five basal joints coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white hairs, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, the following joints finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence, and joints 3 to 10 bispinose

at apices; first joint robust, rather strongly clavate, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is longer than the fourth, the following joints becoming gradually shorter; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum wider than long, and feebly wider at base than at apex; sides rather strongly, arcuately rounded; disk nearly even, and ornamented with distinct, smooth, glabrous spots as follows: A longitudinal, median spot, slightly expanded at middle, and extending from anterior margin to near base, and five or six rounded spots on each side; surface uniformly, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white pubescence, which conceals the surface, except on the glabrous spots. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with recumbent, white pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides vaguely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly truncate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface sparsely, irregularly, coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller toward apices, and irregularly clothed with patches of moderately long, dense, recumbent, white hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate at sides, smooth and glabrous at middle, densely clothed at the sides with long, recumbent, white pubescence, with a few long, inconspicuous, erect hairs intermixed, a round, glabrous spot at the sides of each segment except the last, which is vaguely, broadly emarginate at apex. Prosternum smooth, glabrous at middle, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence at the sides; prosternal process flat, broadly, arcuately expanded posteriorly, the apex rounded, and abruptly declivous. Mesosternum broad, and abruptly declivous in front. Femora slender, slightly clavate toward tips, the middle and posterior pairs bispinose at apices, with the inner spine slightly longer than the outer one.

Male.—Differs from the female in having the antenna slightly longer than the body, basal joints more coarsely punctured, the last joint subappendiculate, and armed with a minute spine on inner side at middle, prosternum rather densely, finely punctate, and pubescent at middle, and the last abdominal segment shorter, and more broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 13.5–17 mm.; width, 3.6–4.8 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Other localities.—Jeremie, Haiti; Sanchez, Dominican Republic; "Sto. Tomás, Peninsula de Zapata, Cuba."

Type, allotype, and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43714.

Paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History and in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Remarks.—Described from 6 examples, 1 male and 5 females: The type (female), collected at Port au Prince, Haiti, March, 1925, by G. N. Wolcott (Acc. No. 262-25); allotype, collected at "Sto. Tomás, Peninsula de Zapata, Cuba," between May 5 and 9, 1927, by S. C. Bruner and J. Acuña; one paratype, collected at Jeremie, Haiti, April 11, 1917; two paratypes, received from the American Museum of Natural History, collected at Sanchez, Dominican Republic, during June, 1915, by F. E. Watson; and one paratype, received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, labeled "Hayti, P. R. Uhler."

This species is closely allied to *spinicorne* Drury, but it can be separated from that species by being more strongly shining and by the pubescence on the elytra being white and irregularly separated into distinct spots.

ELAPHIDION MANNI, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *spinicorne* Drury. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, moderately shining, and irregularly clothed with recumbent, gray pubescence.

Head very sparsely, coarsely punctate, longitudinally rugose, rather densely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, nearly flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated but not elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite as long as the body, four basal joints coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white hairs, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, the following joints finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence, and joints 3 to 10 bispinose at apices; first joint robust, strongly clavate, slightly flattened on top, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints becoming gradually shorter; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth, and slightly expanded near apex.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides rather strongly, arcuately rounded; disk uneven, and ornamented with five smooth, glabrous, elevated spots as follows: A narrow, longitudinal, median spot, not extending to anterior margin or base, and two spots on each side, a rounded one in front of middle, and a narrow, elongate one near base; surface coarsely, sparsely punctate, and rather densely clothed with long,

wavy, recumbent, grayish pubescence, which does not quite conceal the surface. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with recumbent, grayish pubescence.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly truncate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface sparsely punctate, the punctures coarse on basal halves, but becoming more obsolete toward the apices, and rather densely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, not concealing the surface, but giving it a variegated appearance.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, but the pubescence not concealing the surface; last segment broadly rounded, and feebly emarginate at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence; prosternal process flat, obliquely expanded to apex, which is truncate, and abruptly declivous. Mesosternum obliquely declivous in front. Femora slender, slightly clavate toward tips, and the middle and posterior pairs bispinose at apices, with the inner spine considerably longer than outer one.

Length, 15 mm.; width, 4 mm.

Type locality.—Fresh Creek, Andros Islands.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected during May–June, 1917, by William M. Mann.

Remarks.—Described from the type, a female.

This species is closely allied to *conspersum* Newman, but it can be separated from that species in having the pronotum more uneven, the pubescence longer and more wavy, and the pubescence on the elytra gray and more uniformly distributed.

ELAPHIDION BIDENS (Fabricius)

Stenocorus bidens FABRICIUS, Mantissa insectorum, vol. 1, no. 8, p. 143, 1787 (not *bidens* Olivier, Newman, Chevrolat).

Cerambyx bispinosus GMELIN, in Linnaeus, Systema naturae, ed. 13, vol. 1, pt. 4, No. 322, p. 1859, 1790.

This species was described by Fabricius (1787) from South America, and Gmelin (1790) redescribed the same species under the name of *bispinosus*, citing *bidens* Fabricius (op. cit.). The species was included by Chevrolat (1862) in his Coleoptera of the island of Cuba, but his specimens were compared with the type of *bidens* Olivier, which is not the *bidens* described by Fabricius, but which is given by Aurivillius¹ as a synonym of *irroratum* Linnaeus. This

¹ Catalogus Coleopterorum, pt. 39, p. 87, 1912.

is a South American species and should not be included in lists of West Indian Coleoptera.

ELAPHIDION ROTUNDIPENNE, new species

Male.—Broadly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *incertum* Newman. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, feebly shining, and irregularly clothed with gray pubescence.

Head sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, nearly flat, with a feeble, longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and feebly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by a little more than the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, basal joints sparsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, joints 3 and 4 unispinose at apices, the following joints bispinose, but the spines becoming very short on the apical joints; first joint robust, strongly clavate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third, the following joints subequal in length to the third; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth, and more or less flattened.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides feebly, arcuately rounded; disk uneven, and ornamented with an elongate, irregular, median, glabrous space, and a rounded, irregular, glabrous space on each side in front of middle; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with recumbent, gray pubescence.

Elytra not quite three times as long as pronotum, and at base about equal in width to pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel from base to apical sixth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are broadly rounded, and not spinose; surface densely, irregularly punctate, the punctures coarse on basal halves, but becoming smaller toward apices, and irregularly clothed with patches of long, recumbent, gray pubescence, which does not conceal the surface.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, but the pubescence not quite concealing the surface; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely

punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence, except on prosternal process and along anterior margin; prosternal process rather narrow, slightly expanded toward apex, which is truncate, and abruptly declivous. Mesosternum broad, depressed, and abruptly declivous in front. Legs rather densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, grayish hairs intermixed; femora rather robust, strongly expanded at middle, but not spinose at apices.

Length, 16 mm.; width, 4 mm.

Type locality.—Haine, Dominican Republic.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43715. Collected in 1920, by G. N. Wolcott.

Remarks.—Described from the type, a male.

This species can be distinguished from the other described species of *Elaphidion* found in the West Indies by the following combination of characters: Third and fourth antennal joints unispinose, prosternal process abruptly declivous at apex, elytra broadly rounded at apices and not spinose, and the femora not spinose at apices.

ELAPHIDION CAYAMAE, new species

Female.—Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, and similar in form to *villosum* Fabricius. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, feebly shining, and irregularly clothed with recumbent, gray pubescence.

Head sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, longitudinally rugose, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, front distinctly wider than long, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and slightly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite so long as the body, basal joints coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence, joints 3 to 7 unispinose at apices, the spines on joints 3 and 4 very long; first joint robust, rather strongly clavate, and slightly longer than the third joint; fourth joint about one-third as long as the third, following joints variable in length; eleventh joint nearly twice as long as the tenth, and slightly flattened.

Pronotum as wide as long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides rather strongly, arcuately rounded; disk strongly convex, even, and ornamented with four inconspicuous, glabrous spots, two at base, and two in front of middle; surface coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, grayish

pubescence, which is denser in some places. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and rather densely clothed with recumbent, gray pubescence.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides vaguely narrowed from base to the tips, which are separately, broadly truncate, bispinose, with the outer spine much longer than the inner one; surface rather densely, coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller toward the apices, and irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence, which does not conceal the surface.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely punctate at sides, smooth and nearly glabrous at middle, densely clothed at the sides with long, recumbent, white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum very coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, erect hairs, except on the prosternal process and along anterior margin, where the surface is smooth and nearly glabrous; prosternal process rather narrow, slightly expanded toward apex, which is subtruncate, and abruptly declivous. Mesosternum broad, flat, and strongly declivous in front. Legs rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, grayish hairs, causing the surface to have a mottled appearance; femora robust, slightly clavate toward apices, and the middle and posterior pairs bispinose at apices, with the inner spine considerably longer than the outer one.

Length, 15–16 mm.; width, 3.6–4 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Other locality.—Colon, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43716. Collected March 14, by E. A. Schwarz.

Paratype.—Museum of Comparative Zoology. Collected May 9, 1923, at Colon, Cuba, by Doctor Comas.

Remarks.—Described from two females (type and paratype).

This species can be distinguished from the other described species of this genus from the West Indies in having the fourth joint of the antenna very short, scarcely longer than the second joint, but armed with a very long spine.

ELAPHIDION TUBERCULICOLLE, new species

Male.—Rather broadly elongate, slightly flattened above, similar in form to *guttiventre* Chevrolat, only more narrowly elongate. Above and beneath uniformly brownish black, feebly shining, elytra more or less costate posteriorly, and clothed with white and brownish-yellow pubescence.

Head sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, white and brownish-yellow hairs intermixed, which conceal the surface, front distinctly wider than long, with a longitudinal costa on vertex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and slightly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, basal joints sparsely, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, white and brownish-yellow hairs intermixed, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints densely, finely punctate, and densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence, joints 3 to 5 unispinose at apices; first joint robust, strongly clavate, subequal in length to the third joint, which is distinctly longer than the fourth, the following joints subequal in length to the third; eleventh joint slender, and slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides feebly, arcuately rounded, and subtuberculate at middle; disk somewhat uneven, and ornamented with glabrous spots as follows: A narrow, longitudinal, median vitta, extending from anterior margin to base, and three glabrous tubercles on each side, one at base, and two placed transversely in front of middle, of which the outer tubercle is the longest; surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, white and brownish-yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, glabrous at middle, and clothed at sides with long, recumbent hairs.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides vaguely narrowed from base to the tips, which are separately, deeply emarginate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface coarsely, confluent punctate, the punctures finer and distinctly separated toward the apices, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-yellow hairs, with numerous short, recumbent white hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with a glabrous costa behind the middle, and an inconspicuous, elongate spot of dense, white pubescence in front of middle.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow and white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, median part of segments more sparsely pubescent; last segment broadly rounded and vaguely emarginate at apex. Prosternum rather finely, densely pubescent, except on prosternal process and along anterior margin; prosternal process rather broad, slightly expanded toward apex, which is truncate, and

abruptly declivous. Mesosternum broad, flat, and abruptly declivous in front. Legs densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish and whitish pubescence intermixed, causing the surface to have a mottled appearance; femora robust, slightly expanded near middle, the middle and posterior pairs feebly bispinose at apices, with the inner spine slightly longer than the outer one.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna only slightly longer than the body, the eleventh joint broad, and subequal in length to the tenth, prosternum more coarsely punctured at middle, and the last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 12–18 mm.; width, 2.8–4.8 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43717.

Paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Remarks.—Described from eight examples (one type), all collected at the type locality, during January, February, and March, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species is easily distinguished from the other described West Indian species of this genus having the third and fourth joints of the antennae unispinose, and the prosternum abruptly declivous at the apex, by the distinct tubercles on the pronotum.

The specimens examined vary considerable in size and show a slight variation in the white pubescent markings on the basal halves of the elytra; in some examples this spot is quite distinct, whereas in others it is more or less obsolete.

ELAPHIDION CUBAE, new species

Female.—Short, rather narrowly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *nanum* Fabricius. Above black, rather strongly shining, and irregularly clothed with whitish pubescence; beneath brownish black.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, longitudinally rugose, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite so long as the body, basal joints sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints broader, finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence; joints 3 to 10 unispinose at apices, the spines becoming very small on outer joints; first joint robust, feebly clavate, slightly longer than

the third joint, which is a little longer than the fourth, the following joints subequal in length.

Pronotum about as wide as long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides rather strongly, arcuately rounded; disk even, with an inconspicuous, glabrous, elongate, median vitta, not extending to base or anterior margin; surface coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which is denser in some places. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent whitish pubescence.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly narrowed from base to the tips, which are separately, deeply emarginate, bispinose, the spines subequal in length and not very widely separated; surface rather densely punctate, the punctures coarse on basal regions, but becoming finer toward the apices, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed and with a more or less distinct, irregular, subglabrous spot on each elytron near middle, and a similar, but smaller, spot at basal fourth near the sutural margins.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, rather densely clothed at sides with long, recumbent and erect, white hairs, more sparsely clothed on median parts; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, whitish pubescence, especially at the sides; prosternal process rather narrow, slightly expanded toward apex, which is broadly rounded, and abruptly declivous. Mesosternum broad, and obliquely declivous in front. Legs sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs; femora robust, rather strongly clavate toward the tips, which are not spinose.

Length, 10 mm.; width, 2.8 mm.

Type locality.—Santiago, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43718. A unique female collected October 10, 1903, by Wirt Robinson.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species resembles *nanum* Fabricius in a number of ways, but it can be easily separated from that species in being uniformly black above, third and fourth antennal joints armed with a long spine at their tips, each elytron bispinose at apex, and the prosternal process abruptly declivous at the apex.

ELAPHIDION FASCIATUM, new species

Male.—Broadly elongate, slightly flattened above, and similar in form to *inermis* Newman. Above and beneath reddish black, rather

strongly shining, legs and antennae slightly more reddish, and the elytra ornamented with a transverse, zigzag, white pubescent fascia.

Head coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, very sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs, front wider than long, nearly flat, with a narrow, longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and slightly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, basal joints coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints 3 and 4 unispinose at apices; joints 5 to 7 feebly bispinose, the following joints vaguely unispinose; first joint robust, strongly clavate, subequal in length to the third joint, and each of the following joints about equal in length to the third joint.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides rather strongly, arcuately rounded; surface even, moderately convex, coarsely alveolate-punctate, with a minute hair at middle of each puncture, and clothed on each side along lateral margin with a narrow, dense, white pubescent vitta, which does not extend to anterior margin, but for a short distance on each side along base. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, except for a very narrow, longitudinal, glabrous line at middle.

Elytra nearly four times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides feebly narrowed from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, deeply emarginate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface rather densely punctate, the punctures coarse on basal halves, but becoming finer toward the apices, a short, semierect, white hair arising from each puncture, and each elytron ornamented with a spot of dense, white pubescence at humeral angle, and a narrow, transverse, zigzag fascia of similar pubescence at middle.

Abdomen beneath sparsely finely punctate, and sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, except along the anterior margin; prosternal process very narrow, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, flat between the coxal cavities, and rather abruptly declivous in front. Legs sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and semierect, white

pubescence; femora feebly expanded near middle, but not spinose at the tips.

Length, 10–12 mm.; width, 3.2–3.6 mm.

Type locality.—Central Constancia, Cuba.

Other locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M No. 43719. Collected by J. F. Merrill.

Paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 22, 1914, by C. T. Ramsden.

Remarks.—Described from two males (type and paratype).

This species is closely allied to *transversum* White, but it differs from that species in having the sides of the pronotum clothed with white pubescence, and the apical part of each elytron not ornamented with a gray pubescent spot.

ELAPHIDION ALBOMACULATUM Champlain and Knull

Elaphidion albomaculatum CHAMPLAIN and KNULL, Ent. News, vol. 33, p. 146, 1922.

This species was described from Miami, Fla., but among the material received from the American Museum of Natural History was a specimen collected at Holguim, Cuba, during June. There is another example in the United States National Museum, which was collected at Jarahueca, Province of Oriente, Cuba, between July 14 and 18, 1927, by S. C. Bruner. These Cuban specimens are identical with specimens of *albomaculatum* from Florida.

ELAPHIDION HISPANIOLAE, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *guttiventre* Chevrolat. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, subopaque, and irregularly clothed with gray pubescence.

Head rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence, which does not entirely conceal the surface, front wider than long, nearly flat, with a narrow, longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and feebly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by about twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna scarcely as long as the body, basal joints sparsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints 3 to 8 unispinose at apices; first joint robust, slightly clavate, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the

fourth, and each of the following joints equal in length to the third joint.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, and equal in width at base and apex; sides feebly rounded or subparallel; surface somewhat uneven, coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, and with an irregular, inconspicuous, elongate, glabrous spot at middle. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, gray pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel from base to apical sixth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly subtruncate, but not spinose; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures coarse on basal halves, but becoming obsolete toward apices, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, and with numerous long, erect hairs of the same color intermixed.

Abdomen beneath finely, obsoletely punctate, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs of the same color intermixed; last visible sternite broadly sinuate at apex; last visible tergite elongate, strongly attenuate, and deeply, narrowly emarginate at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, which conceals the surface; prosternal process rather narrow, expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, uneven between the coxal cavities, and rather abruptly declivous in front. Legs sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, grayish hairs intermixed; femora strongly expanded near middle, but not spinose at the tips.

Male.—Differing from the female in having the antennae slightly longer than the body, and the last abdominal segment broadly, arcuately rounded at apex.

Length, 12–17 mm.; width, 3.8–5.6 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Other localities.—L'Atalaye, Haiti; San Francisco Mountains, Dominican Republic.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43720.

Paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History and in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Remarks.—Described from eight examples: The type, collected during September, 1924, by G. N. Wolcott (Acc. No. 191–24); allotype, collected at the type locality by R. J. Crew; two paratypes,

collected at L'Atalaye, Haiti, at light, February 28, 1928, and March 3, 1928, by A. J. Poole; one paratype, collected in the San Francisco Mountains, Dominican Republic, during September, 1905, by August Busck; two paratypes, received from the American Museum of Natural History, one collected at Port au Prince, Haiti, the other labeled "Santo Domingo," both collected by F. H. M. De Booy, and presented to the museum by the G. G. Heye Haitian Expedition; and one paratype received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology and labeled "Santo Domingo."

This species resembles *guttiventre* Chevrolat, but can be separated from that species in being subopaque, pronotum densely punctured, without distinct glabrous spots, and the last visible abdominal tergite elongate, strongly attenuate, and deeply, narrowly emarginate at apex.

ELAPHIDIION CONFUSUM, new species

Male.—Broadly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *splendidum* Fisher. Above and beneath uniformly reddish brown, strongly shining, and irregularly clothed with white pubescence.

Head sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, nearly flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, basal joints coarsely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, white hairs, apical joints finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints 3 and 4 strongly unispinose at apices; joints 5 to 10 more or less bispinose; first joint robust, moderately clavate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is considerably shorter than the third; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded; disk nearly even, and ornamented with distinct, smooth, glabrous spots as follows: An elongate, median spot and a small, round spot on each side in front of middle, behind which is a narrow, longitudinal, arcuate spot (sometimes interrupted, and forming two spots); surface coarsely alveolate-punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which conceals the surface in well-preserved specimens.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides vaguely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly truncate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface sparsely,

irregularly, coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, irregularly clothed with patches of moderately long, dense, recumbent, white pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed.

Abdomen beneath finely, rather densely, vaguely punctate, smooth and somewhat glabrous at middle, densely clothed at the sides with long, recumbent, white pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex. Proster-num coarsely, confluent punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which does not quite conceal the surface; prosternal process rather narrow, expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, even between the coxal cavities, and rather abruptly declivous in front. Legs sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, white hairs intermixed; femora not spinose at apices, anterior and middle pairs strongly expanded near middle, posterior pair more slender.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae only about as long as the body.

Length, 12–17 mm.; width, 3.6–4.4 mm.

Type locality.—Hinche, Haiti.

Other localities.—Grosmorne and Manneville, Haiti.

Type and allotype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43721.

Paratype.—In Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Remarks.—Described from three examples: The type, collected at the type locality, August 26, 1924, by G. N. Wolcott (Acc. No. 163–24); allotype, collected at Grosmorne, Haiti, February 18, 1926, by E. C. Leonard; paratype, received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, collected at Manneville, Haiti, by William M. Mann.

This species resembles *splendidum* Fisher very closely, but it can be distinguished from that species in having the third and fourth antennal joints unispinose at the tips, the prosternum arcuately declivous posteriorly, and the elytra clothed with long, erect hairs in addition to the recumbent, white, pubescent spots.

ELAPHIDION PORTORICENSIS, new species

Male.—Narrowly elongate, feebly convex above, and similar in form to *albomaculatum* Champlain and Knull, but slightly more slender. Above and beneath uniformly bright reddish brown, strongly shining, and ornamented with white pubescent spots.

Head rather finely, longitudinally rugose, nearly glabrous, except around the eyes, where the surface is densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, front wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated;

eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna about as long as the body, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the basal joints; joints 3 to 6 strongly unispinose at apices; first joint robust, strongly clavate, slightly longer than the fourth joint, which is two-thirds as long as the third; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, subcylindrical, and equal in width at base and apex; disk strongly convex, even; sides nearly parallel, at most only vaguely rounded; surface coarsely, vaguely punctate, sparsely clothed along base with long, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs, and ornamented with dense, white pubescent spots as follows: A small spot in front of scutellum, a small, round spot on each side near apical margin, and a transverse, irregular spot at the lateral margins near middle. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence.

Elytra nearly four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly truncate, bispinose, the lateral spine long and acute, but the sutural one scarcely developed; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, clothed with a few long, erect hairs, and each elytron ornamented with dense, white pubescent spots as follows: An elongate spot a short distance behind base, a rather broad, irregular, transverse fascia in front of middle, not extending to the sutural margin, and a broad, irregular, transverse spot at apical fourth.

Abdomen beneath feebly, sparsely punctate, very sparsely clothed with long, erect, whitish hairs, and ornamented with a dense, whitish pubescent spot at the sides of each segment, except the last visible sternite, which is broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum feebly, sparsely punctate, smooth along anterior margin, and sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, semierect hairs; prosternal process very narrow, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, even between the coxal cavities, and rather abruptly declivous in front. Legs clothed with a few long, erect hairs; femora strongly clavate, middle and posterior pairs subspinose at the tips.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae shorter than the body, and the prosternum more densely pubescent.

Length, 8–11 mm.; width, 1.8–2 mm.

Type locality.—Coamo Springs, Porto Rico.

Other locality.—Yauco, Porto Rico.

Type and allotype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43722 and in Cornell University collection.

Remarks.—Described from 4 examples, 1 male and 3 females: The type (male), allotype, and 1 paratype, received from the American Museum of Natural History, all collected at the type locality, the type between June 5 and 7, 1915, the 2 other examples labeled "Coamo Springs, P. R., April 4, and April 6, 1930, Cornell Univ., Lot 795, sub. 15 and 21"; 1 paratype, collected at Yauco, Porto Rico, March 9, 1922, by G. N. Wolcott (Acc. No. 88-1922).

This species resembles *albomaculatum* Champlain and Knull, but it differs from that species in being more narrowly elongate, antennae shorter, pronotum scarcely punctured, and each elytron ornamented with three white pubescent spots.

ELAPHIDION COMPRESSIPENNE, new species

Female.—Narrowly elongate, slightly flattened above, uniformly yellowish brown, legs and antennae slightly paler, subopaque, and uniformly clothed with inconspicuous gray pubescence.

Head sparsely, irregularly punctate, somewhat rugose, sparsely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, uneven, with a narrow, longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna considerably shorter than the body, finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent, grayish pubescence, the pubescence denser on the apical joints, and with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the basal joints; joints not spinose at apices; first joint robust, arcuate, feebly clavate, slightly longer than the third joint, which is only feebly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides rather strongly, arcuately rounded; disk slightly uneven, vaguely, transversely depressed in front of middle, and without glabrous spots; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, inconspicuous, gray pubescence. Scutellum small, broadly triangular, curvilinear and sparsely pubescent.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded, but not spinose; disk feebly, broadly flattened along sutural margins; surface coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate, and densely,

uniformly clothed with inconspicuous, recumbent and erect, grayish pubescence, which does not conceal the surface.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum transversely depressed at middle and along anterior margin, coarsely punctate, more or less rugose, and sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect white hairs; prosternal process rather narrow, expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, even between the coxal cavities, and abruptly declivous in front. Legs rather densely clothed with long, fine, recumbent and erect, white hairs intermixed; femora rather strongly expanded near middle, but not spinose at the tips.

Length, 14 mm.; width, 3.2 mm.

Type locality.—Mariani, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43723. A unique female collected on March 27, 1925, by W. A. Hoffman.

Remarks.—Described from the type. This species can be separated from all the other described species of this genus found in the West Indies in having the antennal joints unarmed at the tips, the elytra broadly flattened along the sutural margins, and the surface uniformly clothed with very fine, erect and recumbent pubescence intermixed.

ELAPHIDION INERME Newman

Elaphidion inerme NEWMAN, Entomologist, vol. 1, p. 29, 1840.

This species was described by Newman from North America, but among the material received from the American Museum of Natural History were five examples, which are identical with specimens of *inerme* from Florida. One of these examples was collected on Mangrove Cay, Andros Islands, during May or June, 1904, by W. M. Wheeler, two collected at the same locality, during May and June, 1917, by William M. Mann, and two other examples simply labeled "Andros Islands, Bahamas."

ELAPHIDION PILOSUM, new species

Female.—Large, broadly elongate, moderately convex above, and similar in form to *mutatum* Gahan. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, feebly shining, and irregularly clothed with grayish and yellowish pubescence.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish pubescence, which does not conceal the surface, front distinctly wider than long, somewhat uneven, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely sepa-

rated, but scarcely elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by about twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna considerably shorter than the body, basal joints sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish hairs, apical joints finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joint 3 strongly unispinose at apex; joints 4 to 8 more or less strongly bispinose; first joint robust, slightly clavate, subequal in length to the third joint, which is distinctly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, at most only vaguely rounded; disk uneven, ornamented with a small, round, median, glabrous spot, and two glabrous spots on each side, a small round one in front of middle, and an elongate one behind the middle, but slightly more exterior than the anterior one; surface coarsely, confluent punctate, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to apical sixth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, deeply emarginate, bispinose, with the lateral spine slightly longer than the sutural one; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming sparser and finer posteriorly, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish and grayish pubescence intermixed.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface; last segment rather narrowly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface; prosternal process rather narrow, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, even between the coxal cavities, and rather abruptly declivous in front. Legs sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs; femora rather strongly clavate, but not spinose at the tips.

Length, 20 mm.; width, 6 mm.

Type locality.—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. A unique female, collected by F. H. M. De Booy, presented to the American

Museum by the G. G. Heye Haitian Expedition, and labeled "Santo Domingo."

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is closely allied to *mutatum* Gahan, but it can be distinguished from that species in having the elytra more uniformly pubescent and without glabrous spaces.

ELAPHIDION DOZIERI, new species

Male.—Small, narrowly elongate, rather strongly flattened above, uniformly dark reddish brown; pronotum subopaque, irregularly clothed with pale yellow pubescence; elytra rather strongly shining, and irregularly clothed with white pubescence.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, semierect hairs, with a small, round spot of dense, yellowish pubescence behind each eye, front wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and vaguely elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish hairs; joints feebly, longitudinally grooved, but not spinose at apices; first joint robust, strongly clavate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is considerably shorter than the third; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum about as wide as long, and slightly narrower at base than at apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, nearly parallel in front of middle, strongly narrowed posteriorly; disk even, and narrowly, transversely constricted along apex, surface coarsely, deeply, confluent, ocellate-punctate, densely, irregularly clothed with long recumbent and erect, yellowish pubescence. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and rather densely clothed with recumbent white pubescence.

Elytra nearly three times as long as pronotum, and at base about as wide as pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately rounded, but not spinose; surface rather densely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which is denser in places, giving the surface a variegated appearance, and with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed.

Abdomen beneath rather densely, coarsely punctate, very sparsely clothed with recumbent and erect, inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely, densely punctate, transversely rugose anteriorly, and sparsely clothed with long, semi-erect, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal process very narrow, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous pos-

teriorly. Mesosternum rather narrow, even between the coxal cavities, and rather abruptly declivous in front. Legs short, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs intermixed; femora strongly clavate, but not spinose at apices.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae about as long as the body, and the pronotum slightly more rounded at the sides.

Length, 6.6–8 mm.; width, 1.8–2 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Other locality.—Manneville, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43724. Male, collected March 28, 1930, by H. L. Dozier.

Allotype.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected at Manneville, between February 6 and 10, 1922.

Remarks.—Described from the type and allotype.

This species resembles a small, short specimen of *villosum* Fabricius, but it differs from that species in having the joints of the antennae feebly, longitudinally grooved, but unarmed at the apices, elytra broadly rounded at the tips, the surface variegated with white pubescence, and the femora short and strongly clavate.

ELAPHIDION COSTIPENNE, new species

Female.—Small, narrowly elongate, slightly flattened above, brownish black, rather strongly shining, legs and antennae slightly more reddish, the elytra subcostate, and irregularly clothed with grayish pubescence.

Head coarsely, irregularly punctate, longitudinally rugose, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, front wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and vaguely elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by nearly three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite so long as the body, basal joints sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, grayish hairs, apical joints finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints 3 to 7 more or less unispinose at apices; first joint robust, rather strongly clavate, subequal in length to the third joint, which is twice as long as the fourth; eleventh joint flattened and subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum vaguely wider than long, and about equal in width at base and apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, rather strongly constricted at base and anterior margin; disk even, ornamented with a broad, glabrous median vitta, extending from base to anterior margin, and with a number of small, irregular, inconspicuous, glab-

rous spots on each side; surface coarsely irregularly punctate, and rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and rather densely clothed at the sides with long, recumbent, grayish pubescence.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, deeply emarginate, bispinose, with the lateral spine slightly longer than the sutural one; disk feebly, broadly flattened along the sutural margins; surface coarsely, rather sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures more obsolete near apices, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long recumbent, grayish pubescence, and with a more or less distinct glabrous space on each elytron behind the middle.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, vaguely punctate, clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence, the pubescence dense at the sides, sparse on the median parts; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence; prosternal process rather narrow, sides nearly parallel, broadly rounded at apex, and abruptly declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, even between the coxal cavities, and abruptly declivous in front. Legs sparsely clothed with recumbent, grayish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; femora rather strongly clavate, posterior pair armed with two obtuse spines at apices, anterior and middle pairs unarmed.

Length, 9 mm.; width, 2.4 mm.

Type locality.—Fond Parisien, Haiti, which is on the south shore of Lake Assuei, about 10 miles on a straight line (across the lake) southeast of Manneville. This region would be arid except for irrigation, and has an altitude of 60 feet.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. A unique female collected at light between February 11 and 18, 1922, by F. E. Watson.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species resembles a small example of *insulare* Newman, but it differs from that species in having the elytra somewhat costate, causing the surface to be broadly flattened along the sutural margins.

ELAPHIDION JAMAICENSIS, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, feebly convex above, and similar in form to *mucronatum* Say. Above and beneath dark reddish brown, legs slightly paler, rather strongly shining, elytra slightly costate, and the grayish pubescence arranged in more or less distinct vittae.

Head sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, with a few fine punctures intermixed, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, front wider than long, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, longitudinally grooved and broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and slightly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna as long as the body, basal joints sparsely, coarsely punctate, more or less rugose, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, apical joints finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints 3 to 6 strongly unispinose at apices; first joint robust, strongly clavate, and subequal in length to the third and fourth joints united; third joint nearly twice as long as the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and equal in width at base and apex; sides strongly sinuate, subtuberculate; disk uneven, and ornamented with an acute tubercle on each side at apical third, a longitudinal, median, glabrous spot, irregularly expanded at middle, extending from anterior margin to base, and a rather large, rounded, glabrous spot on each side at apical third; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, median part glabrous, sides densely clothed with recumbent, yellowish pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to apical sixth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, deeply emarginate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate; each elytron with three broad, more or less distinct, longitudinal costae, and clothed between the costae with rows of sparse, recumbent, gray pubescence.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, grayish pubescence, the pubescence sparser on median part; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, grayish hairs at the sides, nearly glabrous and impunctate at middle and along anterior margin; prosternal process rather wide, flat, expanded behind the coxal cavities, then attenuate to the tip, which is acute, but not declivous. Mesoternum deeply, triangularly emarginate, and concave in front for the insertion of the prosternal process. Legs sparsely, irregularly clothed with long,

recumbent and semierect, grayish hairs intermixed; femora moderately clavate, the middle pair armed with an obtuse spine on inner side at apices, posterior pair with two obtuse spines at apices, the inner spine longer than the outer one.

Length, 14–15 mm.; width, 4–4.4 mm.

Type locality.—Mandeville, Manchester, Jamaica.

Other locality.—Trelawney, Jamaica.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43725.

Remarks.—Described from two females (one type) received from the American Museum of Natural History. The type collected at light, December 20, 1919, by F. E. Watson, and the paratype collected at Trelawney, Jamaica, March 17, 1931, by E. L. Bell (Acc. 31224).

This species does not entirely agree with the other species of this genus, and differs from the other described West Indian species in having the prosternal process acutely rounded at the apex, and not declivous, and the mesosternum deeply, triangularly emarginate in front for the insertion of the prosternal process.

ELAPHIDION ANTILLARUM, new species

Female.—Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above. Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish brown, strongly shining, antennae slightly paler, and the elytra irregularly ornamented with white pubescent spots.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with recumbent, whitish hairs, with a small spot of dense, whitish pubescence behind each antennal tubercle, front slightly wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and feebly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite so long as the body, rather coarsely sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs intermixed, surface more finely punctate and more densely pubescent on apical joints; joints vaguely spinose; first joint robust, moderately clavate, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum vaguely wider than long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded; disk even, moderately convex; surface densely alveolate-punctate, the cells deep and elongate, a short, recumbent, whitish hair arising from each puncture, and clothed with a few long, erect hairs. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and rather densely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base feebly wider than pronotum at middle; sides feebly narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately, feebly, broadly emarginate, but not spinose; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, very sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, with a few very long, erect, whitish hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with an irregular spot of moderately dense, white pubescence at middle, and a similar spot near apex.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate, vaguely granulose, and sparsely clothed with long, fine, semierect hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, feebly, transversely rugose anteriorly, and sparsely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence; prosternal process very narrow, feebly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum rather narrow between the coxal cavities, and feebly declivous in front. Legs rather long, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs; femora strongly clavate, but not spinose at apices.

Length, 6.4 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Source Matelas, Haiti.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43726.

Remarks.—Described from two females (one type) collected at Source Matelas, Haiti, at edge of the sea on "mangle" or mangrove, March 24, 1930, by H. L. Dozier.

The paratype (broken) is larger than the type, 8.2 mm. long and 2.2 mm. wide. This specimen differs slightly from the type in having the pronotum ornamented with a few irregular spots of whitish pubescence, and the white pubescent spots of the elytra more distinct than on the type.

This species resembles *dozieri* Fisher, but differs from that species in being more slender, the pronotum more strongly rounded at the sides, and the surface with elongate, alveolate punctures, elytra with more or less distinct pubescent spots (not variegated as in *dozieri*), with the tips emarginate, and the legs longer.

ELAPHIDION GRACILIS, new species

Male.—Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, slightly flattened above. Above and beneath uniformly reddish brown, feebly shining, and rather densely, irregularly clothed with pale yellow and whitish pubescence intermixed.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence (yellowish on the occiput), which nearly conceals the surface, front wider than long, flat between the

antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and vaguely elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, coarsely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs intermixed, apical joints finely punctate, and densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints unarmed at apices; first joint robust, slightly arcuate, moderately clavate, one-half as long as the third joint, which is considerably longer than the fourth; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, and feebly narrower at base than at apex; sides subparallel (vaguely rounded at middle); disk even, and slightly flattened; surface densely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish and pale yellow pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, the pubescence nearly concealing the surface. Scutellum broadly triangular, curvilinear, and rather densely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as the pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded, but not spinose; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish and pale yellow pubescence, which partially conceals the surface, the whitish pubescence predominating, and with a few long, erect, white hairs intermixed.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent and semierect, whitish pubescence; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum rather densely, finely punctate, transversely rugose anteriorly, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; prosternal process very narrow, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum rather narrow, even between the coxal cavities, and scarcely declivous in front. Legs rather long, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs; femora strongly clavate, but not spinose at apices.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antenna about as long as the body, eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth, pronotum as wide as long, yellow pubescence not distinct on dorsal surface, and the femora not so strongly clavate.

Length, 7–8 mm.; width 1.8–2 mm.

Type locality.—Camaguey, Cuba.

Other locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type, allotype, and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43727.

Paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Remarks.—Described from 4 examples, 3 males and 1 female: The type, allotype, and one paratype, collected at the type locality during July, 1923, by J. Acuña; and one paratype collected at Cayamas, Cuba, May 11, by E. A. Schwarz.

This species resembles *dozieri* Fisher very closely, but it differs from that species in being more slender, the pronotum distinctly narrower than the elytra, and the surface more sparsely punctured, elytra with the sides more parallel and the surface more densely pubescent (not variegated as in *dozieri*), and the legs longer.

ELAPHIDION NEWMANI Haldeman

Elaphidion bidens NEWMAN (not Fabricius), Entomologist, vol. 1, p. 25, 1840.

Elaphidion newmanii HALDEMAN, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 4, p. 375, 1847.

Newman (1840) recorded *Elaphidion bidens* Fabricius from Brazil, but this is not the species described by Fabricius under that name, so Haldeman (1847) gave *bidens* Newman (not Fabricius) the new name *newmanii* (*njumanii* by typographical error). The species described by Fabricius from South America under *bidens* has the joints of the antennae bispinose, whereas the species described by Newman under the same name has the joints unispinose.

This is a South American species and should be dropped from the West Indian lists.

PROTOSPHAERION TESTACEUM, new species

Rather narrowly elongate, feebly flattened above, strongly shining, yellowish brown, and the legs slightly paler.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, the punctures deep, elongate, and a short, inconspicuous hair arising from each puncture, front wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but scarcely elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, rather finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish hairs, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints; joints more or less flattened, vaguely, longitudinally grooved, and joints 3 to 7 more or less unispinose at apices; first joint robust, moderately clavate, slightly longer than the fourth joint, which is one-half as long as the third; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides feebly constricted near base and apex, rather strongly, arcuately rounded at middle; disk slightly convex, even; surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures dense at the sides, but becoming more irregular and distant toward the middle,

and clothed with a few long, erect, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum broad, broadly rounded at apex, and clothed with long, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra nearly three times as long as pronotum, and at base vaguely wider than pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, which are narrowly, transversely truncate; surface densely, coarsely, uniformly punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and more distant toward the apices, and a long, fine, erect hair arising from some of the punctures.

Abdomen beneath vaguely punctured and very sparsely clothed with a few inconspicuous, erect hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and clothed with a few inconspicuous hairs; prosternal process narrow between the coxal cavities. Legs rather short, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, semierect hairs; femora strongly clavate, unarmed at apices; tibiae not carinate.

Length, 10 mm.; width, 2.6 mm.

Type locality.—Manneville, Haiti.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. A unique specimen (sex not determined) received from the American Museum of Natural History, collected February 18, 1922.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species resembles *Protosphaerion insulare* White, described from Jamaica, but differs from that species in having the pronotum more sparsely and irregularly punctured, antennae flattened, and the joints vaguely, longitudinally grooved, and the tips of the elytra narrowly, transversely truncate.

STIZOCERA VANZWALUWENBURGI, new species

Male.—Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, feebly flattened above, and strongly shining; above pale yellow, head slightly darker, and humeri black; beneath brownish yellow, with the median part of the prosternum black.

Head sparsely, vaguely punctate, and nearly glabrous, front wider than long, broadly, transversely depressed behind the epistoma, the depression deeper on each side, narrowly, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna nearly twice as long as the body, finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short and long, semierect, yellowish hairs, joints cylindrical, not longitudinally grooved, and joints 3 to 8 strongly unispinose at apices; first joint robust, slightly arcuate, feebly clavate, considerably

shorter than the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides feebly constricted near base and apex, with an obtuse tubercle on each side at middle; disk uneven, with a round, feebly elevated tubercle at middle, and two similar tubercles arranged longitudinally on each side; surface nearly impunctate, with a few long, inconspicuous, erect hairs. Scutellum triangular, curvilinear, and densely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly emarginate, strongly bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; surface sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed, and clothed with a few long, rather stiff, erect, yellowish hairs.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, irregularly punctate, clothed with a few inconspicuous, semierect hairs; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum transversely, arcuately elevated anteriorly, median part sparsely, coarsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with whitish pubescence, sides and anterior third smooth and glabrous; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs rather long, sparsely clothed with long, semierect, yellowish hairs. Femora rather strongly clavate; posterior pair obtusely bispinose at apices. Tibiae longitudinally carinate.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae about one and one-fourth times as long as the body, and the median part of the prosternum only feebly punctured.

Length, 11.5–19 mm.; width, 2.8–4 mm.

Type locality.—Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Other localities.—San German and Coamo Springs, Porto Rico.

Type and allotype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43728 and in Cornell University collection.

Remarks.—Described from 5 examples, 3 males and 2 females, received from the American Museum of Natural History: The type, collected at light October 15, 1916, by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg; allotype, collected at the type locality, December, 1930, by Dr. S. T. Danforth; one paratype, collected at Coamo Springs, Porto Rico, August 4, 1930, labeled "Cornell Univ. Lot 795, Sub. 15," and two paratypes, collected at San German, April 16, 1930, labeled "Cornell Univ. Lot 795, Sub. 34."

This species is allied to *insulana* Gahan, described from Jamaica, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum nearly impunctate, the femora obtusely bispinose at apices, and the tibiae longitudinally carinate.

This species is named in honor of R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg, who has very greatly increased our knowledge of the fauna of Porto Rico by his careful and energetic collecting and has carefully studied some of the difficult genera of the family Elateridae.

HETERACHTES FULGENS, new species

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, feebly flattened above, and strongly shining; elytra whitish yellow, and each elytron narrowly margined dark brown, prothorax slightly darker; antennae, legs, and underside of body (except the prosternum) reddish.

Head very sparsely, irregularly punctate, vaguely rugose, glabrous, front short, strongly transverse, narrowly, deeply, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, the groove extending on each side along the inner margin of the eyes to near the antennal cavities, a narrow, longitudinal, median groove extending from epistoma to vertex, surface strongly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are rather strongly elevated; eyes deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna twice as long as the body, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, whitish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs on underside of joints, which are unarmed at apices; basal joints flattened, and longitudinally carinate; first joint robust, moderately clavate, considerably shorter than the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum considerably longer than wide, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel, sinuate, and feebly constricted near base and apex; disk vaguely uneven, broadly, feebly, transversely concave anteriorly, deeply transversely depressed near base; surface smooth and glabrous, except narrowly along the base, where it is finely, densely punctate, and sparsely clothed with fine, short, pubescence. Scutellum elongate, curvilinear, and densely clothed with recumbent, white pubescence.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, transversely truncate, with a moderately long, obtuse spine at lateral margin; surface smooth and glabrous, except for two longitudinal rows of very widely separated punctures on each elytron, and a long, stiff, erect, yellowish hair arising from each puncture.

Abdomen beneath feebly, sparsely punctate, vaguely granulose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum transversely flattened on apical half, median part feebly, finely punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence, sides and anterior half impunctate and glabrous, the anterior part vaguely, transversely rugose; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly expanded and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs long; femora strongly clavate, unarmed at apices; tibiae longitudinally carinate.

Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 2.8 mm.

Type locality—Dominica, Leeward Islands, West Indies.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43729. Collected by H. A. Ballou.

Remarks.—Described from a single example (sex not determined).

This species can be easily separated from the other described species of this genus found in the West Indies by its pale yellow color, and in having the upper surface strongly shining and nearly glabrous.

CYLINDERA FASCIATA, new species

Female.—Rather broadly elongate, moderately flattened above, strongly shining, uniformly dark reddish brown, tibiae and antennae slightly paler, and each elytron ornamented with a transverse, oblique, yellow fascia in front of middle, composed of two elongate spots connected to each other, the sutural spot slightly behind the lateral one.

Head coarsely, irregularly punctate, coarsely rugose, and clothed with a few long, erect, white hairs, front strongly transverse, with a short, longitudinal, median groove between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and scarcely elevated, surface broadly, transversely concave on vertex; eyes oblong, strongly convex, and feebly emarginate. Antenna about as long as the body, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, with numerous long hairs on the underside of the joints, which are slightly flattened, but unarmed at apices; first joint robust, cylindrical, vaguely longer than the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, slightly constricted at base, with an inconspicuous, obtuse tubercle, on each side at middle; disk strongly, regularly convex; surface very sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and clothed with a few long, erect, rather stiff, white hairs. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, and glabrous.

Elytra three times as long as the pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri rather strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fourth, then feebly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly, transversely truncate, and vaguely emarginate; surface slightly flattened along sutural margins behind middle, coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming sparser toward apices, and sparsely clothed with long, erect, stiff, white hairs.

Abdomen beneath very sparsely punctate, and a long, erect white hair arising from each puncture; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum strongly convex, narrowly, transversely depressed along anterior margin, very sparsely punctate, vaguely, transversely rugose, and clothed with a few long, erect white hairs; prosternal process narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly expanded and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs rather long, sparsely clothed with long, semierect, white hairs; femora strongly, abruptly clavate, petiolate at bases, not spinose at apices; tibiae not longitudinally carinate.

Length, 10 mm.; width, 3.6 mm.

Type locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43730. A unique female collected at light on the San Carlos Estate, June 10, 1915, by C. T. Ramsden.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species can be separated from *flava* Fabricius in having the upper surface dark reddish brown, and each elytron ornamented with a transversely oblique, yellow fascia.

CYLINDERA PUNCTICOLLIS, new species

Female.—Small, rather narrowly elongate, slightly flattened above, uniformly dark reddish brown, antennae and legs vaguely paler; head and pronotum subopaque; elytra strongly shining, with a vague, aeneous reflection in certain lights.

Head coarsely alveolate-punctate, and clothed with a few long, erect hairs, front strongly transverse, slightly concave between the antennal tubercles which are widely separated, and acutely elevated; surface broadly, transversely concave on vertex; eyes oblong, strongly convex, and feebly emarginate. Antenna broken, sparsely pubescent, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, which are cylindrical, slightly expanded but unarmed at apices; first joint robust, cylindrical, slightly longer than the third joint, which is vaguely longer than the fourth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, rather strongly constricted at base and apex; disk rather strongly, regularly convex;

surface coarsely alveolate-punctate, the cells elongate and irregular in shape, a narrow, elongate, smooth, median space behind middle, but not extending to base, and clothed with a few long, inconspicuous, erect hairs. Scutellum oval, and glabrous.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded; disk feebly flattened; surface densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate on basal halves, the punctures becoming finer and sparser toward apices, and very sparsely clothed with long, erect, stiff, yellowish hairs.

Abdomen beneath vaguely punctate, and clothed with a few long, erect, inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum strongly convex, narrowly, transversely depressed along anterior margin, coarsely, vaguely punctate, and without distinct pubescence; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly expanded and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs rather long, and sparsely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, yellowish hairs; femora strongly, abruptly clavate, petiolate at bases, unarmed at apices; tibiae longitudinally carinate.

Length, 7 mm.; width, 2.2 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43731. Female collected January 20, 1925, by G. N. Wolcott.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species can be separated from the other described species of this genus found in the West Indies in having the pronotum coarsely alveolate-punctate.

CYLINDERA GLABRA, new species

Small, elongate, strongly flattened above, and subopaque; head, pronotum, and underside of body reddish brown; elytra and legs yellowish brown, except the bases of the tibiae, which are darker.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, and glabrous, front strongly transverse, deeply, narrowly, transversely grooved behind the epistoma, the groove not extending to the eyes, strongly, transversely, arcuately elevated between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes small, oblong, strongly convex, but not emarginate. Antenna as long as the body, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, which are cylindrical, and unarmed at apices; first joint robust, cylindrical, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is twice as long as the third; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum as wide as long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides feebly, arcuately rounded at middle, more strongly rounded toward apex, and strongly, narrowly constricted at base; anterior margin broadly, arcuately rounded; disk rather strongly flattened; surface glabrous, finely, longitudinally rugose, the rugae narrow, strongly elevated, more or less irregular, and close together. Scutellum narrowly transverse, emarginate at apex, and glabrous.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum at middle; humeri rather strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded; disk feebly flattened; surface glabrous, coarsely, densely, uniformly punctate.

Abdomen beneath glabrous, rather densely, coarsely, but not deeply, punctate; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum strongly convex, nearly glabrous, rather densely, coarsely, but not deeply, punctate; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs rather short, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence; femora gradually, strongly clavate, petiolate at bases, unarmed at apices; tibiae robust, expanded toward apices, but not longitudinally carinate.

Length, 4.75 mm.; width, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43732. A unique example (sex not determined), collected January 19, by E. A. Schwarz.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This little species differs from all the other described species of this genus found in the West Indies in having the upper surface glabrous, and the pronotum finely, densely, longitudinally rugose. It does not quite agree generically with *flava* Fabricius, the type of the genus, but it is placed temporarily in this genus until more material is available for study.

MEROSTENUS ASPERATUS, new species

Male.—Narrow, elongate, subcylindrical, and similar in form to *attenuatus* Chevrolat. Above and beneath opaque, uniformly pale reddish brown, the antennae and legs feebly paler.

Head densely, minutely alutaceous, glabrous, front wider than long, rather deeply, narrowly depressed behind the epistoma and along inner margin of eyes, with a vague, narrow, longitudinal, median groove, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated; surface broadly, transversely concave on vertex; eyes large, strongly convex, moderately emarginate, and widely

separated from each other at the top. Antenna one and one-half times as long as the body, joints feebly flattened, unarmed at apices, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, recumbent pubescence; first joint robust, feebly arcuate, slightly clavate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly longer than the third; eleventh joint slightly longer than the tenth.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides obliquely diverging from apex to basal fourth, where they are arcuately expanded, then strongly, narrowly constricted at base; disk even, narrowly, but not deeply, transversely depressed along base; surface glabrous, densely minutely alutaceous. Scutellum small, oval, and glabrous.

Elytra slightly more than twice as long as pronotum, and at base feebly wider than pronotum at basal fourth; humeri moderately elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly rounded; surface glabrous, finely, densely granulate, and uniformly, sparsely covered with small, inconspicuous asperities.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, feebly, punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, semierect, inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly rounded and feebly emarginate at apex. Prosternum glabrous, finely alutaceous posteriorly, feebly, transversely rugose anteriorly; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Legs rather long, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence; femora strongly, abruptly clavate, slightly flattened, petiolate at bases, unarmed at apices; tibiae slightly flattened, the anterior pair feebly arcuate.

Length, 4.6–6.6 mm.; width, 1–1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Manneville, Haiti.

Other locality.—Fond Parisien, Haiti.

Type and paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43733.

Remarks.—Described from three examples received from the American Museum of Natural History, all collected at light by F. E. Watson: The type, collected February 18, 1922; and two paratypes, collected at Fond Parisien, Haiti, between February 11 and 18, 1922. Sexes not determined.

This species is closely allied to *attenuatus* Chevrolat, described from Cuba, but it differs from that species in having the elytra opaque, densely granulate, and covered with small asperites.

MEROSTENUS SIMILIS, new species

Female.—Similar to *asperatus* Fisher, but differs from that species as follows: Front of head flat between the antennal tubercles, which

are not elevated, antennae about as long as the body, and the joints cylindrical, pronotum shorter, the surface more finely alutaceous, and not transversely depressed along the base, elytra three times as long as the pronotum, and the surface coarsely, densely, and uniformly punctate, except the extreme tips.

Length, 6.2–6.8 mm; width, 1.2–1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Antigua, West Indies.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43734. Collected in June.

Paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History. Labeled "Antigua, October 24, 1911," and donated to that museum by C. W. Leng.

Remarks.—Described from the type and paratype.

MEROSTENUS ELONGATUS, new species

Female.—Narrow, subcylindrical, and slightly more slender than *attenuatus* Chevrolat. Above and beneath feebly shining, yellowish brown, with the prosternum and underside of abdomen slightly darker.

Head densely, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence, front rather strongly constricted by the eyes, deeply, narrowly, transversely depressed behind the epistoma, with a vague, narrow, median, longitudinal groove, and feebly, broadly depressed on vertex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated; eyes large, strongly convex, moderately emarginate, and widely separated from each other on the top. Antenna about as long as the body, joints cylindrical, unarmed at apices, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; first joint robust, feebly arcuate, slightly clavate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly longer than the third; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides feebly, obliquely diverging from apex to basal fourth, where they are broadly, arcuately expanded, then feebly, narrowly constricted at base; disk slightly uneven, with five vague callosities, one median, and two arranged longitudinally on each side; surface densely, finely punctate, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence. Scutellum small, elongate, and densely clothed with recumbent pubescence.

Elytra nearly four times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at basal fourth; humeri moderately elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical sixth, then strongly narrowed to the tips, which are separately, acutely rounded; surface densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence.

Abdomen beneath feebly punctate and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; last segment broadly truncate at apex. Prosternum densely, coarsely punctate posteriorly, more sparsely punctate anteriorly, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal process very narrow between coxal cavities, and strongly declivous posteriorly. Legs rather long, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; femora moderately clavate, unarmed at apices, posterior pair longer, slightly clavate, and feebly arcuate; tibiae slender, cylindrical, anterior pair feebly enlarged toward apices.

Length, 7 mm; width, 1.2 mm.

Type locality.—Wajay, Habana, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43735. A single female collected December 15, 1930, by S. C. Bruner.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species differs from all the other described species of this genus found in the West Indies in being more slender and in having the upper surface densely, coarsely punctured, and clothed with short, recumbent pubescence.

PENTOMACRUS PUNCTATUS, new species

Male.—Broadly elongate, rather strongly flattened above, and feebly shining. Above and beneath pale yellow, with the head, tips of antennal joints, sides of sternum, tips of femora, numerous irregular spots on pronotum, and three broad, transverse, zigzag fasciae on each elytron, black.

Head coarsely, confluent punctate, glabrous, front rather strongly constricted by the eyes, with a narrow, longitudinal, median groove, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and rather strongly elevated; eyes large, strongly convex, feebly emarginate, and widely separated from each other on the top. Antenna about one and one-half times as long as the body, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, which are slightly flattened, but unarmed at apices; first joint robust, cylindrical, arcuate, slightly expanded toward apex, and one-half as long as the third joint, which is distinctly longer than the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides feebly, arcuately rounded, slightly constricted at base; disk slightly uneven, and more or less flattened; surface glabrous, densely, coarsely, irregularly ocellate-punctate, irregularly scabrous, and ornamented with black or dark brown spots as follows: A narrow, longitudinal, median vitta, extending from anterior margin to middle, where it is divided into two longitudinal vittae, which

extend to, or nearly to, the base, and from two to four round or elongate spots on each side. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, and the surface glabrous.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base feebly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri rather strongly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, rather narrowly rounded; surface coarsely, densely punctate, scabrous in basal regions, with a very short, inconspicuous hair in the center of each puncture, each elytron ornamented with three broad, transverse, zigzag fasciae, one near base, one at middle, and the other one at apical fourth.

Abdomen beneath feebly, sparsely punctate, and clothed with a few long, semierect hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum broadly, transversely concave, glabrous, feebly, coarsely rugose; prosternal process rather narrow between the coxal cavities, and strongly declivous posteriorly. Legs rather long, glabrous; femora strongly, abruptly clavate, petiolate at bases, and each femur armed with a short tooth on underside near the apex; tibiae slightly flattened, and the anterior pair feebly arcuate.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the antennae only slightly longer than the body, pronotum about as wide as long, and the surface coarsely, uniformly scabrous.

Length, 5–10 mm.; width, 1.4–2.8 mm.

Type locality.—Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43736.

Paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History and in S. C. Bruner collection.

Remarks.—Described from eight examples (one type). All these examples, labeled "No. 9399," emerged from some specimens of native wood sent to the Department of Botany, Estacion Experimental Agronomica, at Santiago de las Vegas, Province of Habana, Cuba. Two of them were collected September 6 and 17, 1930, by A. Otero, and the other six were found dead in the Botanical Department, November 29, 1930, by J. Acuña.

This species is allied to *femoratus* Fabricius, but it differs from that species in having nearly all the antennal joints black at the tips, the pronotum ornamented with black spots (anterior part black in *femoratus*), tips of the femora black, and each elytron ornamented with three transverse, zigzag, black fasciae.

OPHISTOMIS INSULARIS, new species

Female.—Elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, and subopaque. Black, except the underside of head, a transverse spot on upperside of head in front of antennae, pronotum, medium third of elytra,

prosternum (except prosternal process and a spot in front of each coxa), basal halves of femora, anterior and middle coxae, a transverse fascia on first abdominal segment, and the third and fourth abdominal segments, pale yellow.

Head elongate, coarsely, densely, irregularly punctate, and densely clothed, especially on vertex, with fine, erect, inconspicuous pubescence, front broadly flattened behind epistoma, deeply, longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and strongly elevated, broadly flattened on vertex, and strongly constricted behind the eyes, which are large, strongly convex, and feebly emarginate. Antenna about one-half as long as body, joints cylindrical, and rather densely pubescent.

Pronotum campanulate, wider at base than long, and twice as wide at base as at apex; sides sinuate, strongly diverging from apex to posterior angles, which are prolonged and fitted closely to the elytra; disk moderately convex, and strongly, transversely depressed near anterior margin; surface rather densely, feebly punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, semierect, yellow hairs. Scutellum elongate, acute at apex, and densely clothed with semierect, blackish hairs.

Elytra strongly acuminate, four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri strongly elevated; sides strongly, obliquely narrowed from base to the tips, which are separately, feebly, obliquely emarginate, with the lateral spine distinctly longer than the sutural one; disk broadly flattened, with a distinct, broadly rounded costa on each elytron, extending from humerus to apex; surface very densely, finely punctate, and densely clothed with long, semierect pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, and clothed with a few erect, inconspicuous hairs; last segment triangularly concave posteriorly, broadly subtruncate at apex, with a distinct tooth on each side. Prosternum smooth; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, and strongly, arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum broad, and gibbose between the coxal cavities.

Length, 12 mm.: width, 4 mm.

Type locality.—Dominica, Leeward Islands.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43737. Collected by H. W. Foote, on the Yale Expedition to Dominica, during June and July, 1913.

Paratype.—In American Museum of Natural History. Collected at Long Ditton, Dominica, British West Indies, June 21, 1911.

Remarks.—Described from the type and paratype.

The paratype differs slightly from the type in having the posterior coxae, median part of first abdominal segment, and the last abdominal segment (except the extreme tip) pale yellow.

This species is very closely allied to *thoracica* Fleutiaux and Sallé, described from Guadeloupe, but it differs from that species in being black, with pale yellow markings, pronotum entirely pale yellow, without a longitudinal, elevated, median line, scutellum black, and the femora black, with the basal halves yellow. This may prove to be only a color variety of *thoracica*, when more material is available for study.

NEOCLYTUS PALLIDICORNIS, new species

Female.—Small, elongate, rather robust, subcylindrical, uniformly black, except the antennae and tarsi, which are pale reddish yellow; elytra ornamented with white pubescent markings.

Head coarsely, confluent ocellate-punctate, rather densely clothed with short, erect, white hairs, front as long as wide, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are vaguely elevated; eyes round, rather small, feebly emarginate, and moderately convex. Antenna extending slightly beyond base of elytra, and the outer joints strongly enlarged; first joint long, cylindrical, slightly enlarged toward apex, as long as the third and fourth joints united, which are subequal in length.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, narrowly constricted at base; disk strongly convex, slightly uneven, with four strongly elevated, transverse, median ridges, the second ridge from anterior margin not quite so distinct as the other ridges; surface densely, finely ocellate-punctate, anterior half sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs, which do not conceal the surface, basal half sparsely clothed with fine, erect, inconspicuous, black hairs. Scutellum triangular, broadly rounded at apex, and sparsely pubescent.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum at middle; sides feebly narrowed from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, deeply, broadly, arcuately emarginate; disk strongly convex; surface very finely, densely punctate, or granulose, rather densely clothed with very short, inconspicuous, black pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with short, recumbent, white pubescence as follows: A narrow fascia extending obliquely backward from the humerus to the sutural margin near middle, numerous irregularly distributed hairs between it and the scutellum, a V-shaped fascia at middle near lateral margin, a transverse fascia behind

middle, connected to a narrow vitta extending backward along the sutural margin, and covering the extreme apical part. (Example badly rubbed, but punctured area shows pubescent design.)

Abdomen beneath partially destroyed; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum feebly, coarsely rugose at middle, coarsely ocellate-punctate at sides, sparsely clothed with rather broad, semierect, white hairs, with a few fine, erect hairs intermixed; prosternal process rather broad, slightly expanded behind the coxal cavities, broadly, transversely truncate at apex. Legs robust, coarsely scabrous, sparsely clothed with long, stiff, erect, white hairs, posterior pair long; femora strongly, abruptly clavate, petiolate at bases, middle and posterior pairs bispinose at the tips, and the posterior pair extending slightly beyond the tips of the elytra; posterior tibiae long, subcylindrical.

Length, 9 mm.; width, 3.2 mm.

Type locality.—La Vanneau, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43738. A unique female collected June 19, 1915, by W. A. Hoffman.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species resembles *araneiformis* Olivier, but it differs from that species in being entirely black, except the tarsi and antennae, which are pale reddish yellow, and in the pronotum having only a single median row of elevated ridges.

NEOCLYTUS PUBICOLLIS, new species

Small, elongate, subcylindrical, pale reddish brown, except the base of the pronotum, basal third of each elytron, mesosternum, and metasternum, which are dark brown; elytra ornamented with whitish pubescent markings.

Head coarsely, densely ocellate-punctate, sparsely clothed with semierect, whitish pubescence, front as long as wide, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are slightly elevated; eyes round, rather small, feebly emarginate, and moderately convex. Antenna extending to basal third of elytra, and the outer joints considerably enlarged; first joint long, cylindrical, slightly enlarged toward apex, twice as long as the third joint, which is distinctly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, narrowly constricted at base; disk moderately convex, slightly uneven, with four strongly elevated, median ridges, the second ridge from the anterior margin divided into two small spots, the other three ridges transverse; surface densely granulose, densely clothed with

long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, which conceals the surface. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, and sparsely clothed with fine, black pubescence.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum at middle; sides slightly narrowed from base to the tips, which are separately, obliquely truncate, bispinose, with the lateral spine much longer than the sutural one; disk strongly convex; surface finely, confluent punctate, the punctures coarser in basal regions, rather densely clothed with short, semi-erect, inconspicuous pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence as follows: A transverse, more or less interrupted, broad fascia at middle, narrowly connected along sutural and lateral margins to a straight, broad, transverse fascia behind the middle, and a large spot covering the apical sixth.

Abdomen beneath feebly, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, fine, semierect hairs, with a spot of broader, white hairs at sides of basal segments; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum finely, feebly rugose, rather densely clothed with short, broad, recumbent, white hairs, which are denser at the sides, and with a few long, erect, inconspicuous hairs intermixed; prosternal process rather narrow, slightly expanded posteriorly, and truncate at apex. Legs robust, feebly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, stiff, semierect, black and white hairs; posterior pair long; femora strongly, abruptly clavate, petiolate at bases, middle and posterior pairs bispinose at tips, and the posterior pair extending slightly beyond the tips of the elytra; posterior tibiae long, and moderately expanded.

Length, 7 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Type locality.—Guantanamo, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43739. A unique example (sex not determined), received from S. C. Bruner, and collected June 3, 1916, by C. T. Ramsden.

Remarks.—Described from the type. This species is allied to *pallidicornis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in coloration, in the different arrangement of the pubescent markings on the elytra, and in having the pronotum densely clothed with recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence.

TILLOCLYTUS BRUNERI, new species

Female.—Small, elongate, feebly shining, moderately convex above, except the basal third of elytra, which is slightly depressed. Above blue-black, each elytron with a narrow, transverse, whitish pubescent fascia in front of middle, which does not extend to the sutural margin; beneath dark reddish brown, with the tarsi paler; antennae brownish yellow, with the basal joint dark brown.

Head vaguely granulose, coarsely, sparsely, feebly punctate, clothed with a few long, erect, inconspicuous hairs, front wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and slightly elevated; eyes small, oblong, rather strongly convex, and not emarginate. Antenna slightly shorter than the body (in male as long as the body), sparsely clothed with moderately long, erect hairs, outer joints slightly flattened; joints 3 to 6 cylindrical, and slightly expanded at tips; first joint long, feebly arcuate, cylindrical, slightly expanded toward apex, considerably longer than the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum nearly one-half longer than wide, distinctly narrower at base than at apex, and widest along apical half; sides nearly parallel from apex to middle, arcuately narrowed to basal third, where they are strongly constricted, then nearly parallel to the base; disk strongly convex anteriorly, strongly, transversely, abruptly depressed on basal third; surface sparsely, finely granulose anteriorly, smooth posteriorly, and clothed with a few long, fine, erect, white hairs. Scutellum very small, elongate, and rather acute at apex.

Elytra one and three-fourths times as long as pronotum, at base slightly wider than pronotum at apical third, and widest at apical third; sides slightly diverging from base to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; disk strongly convex posteriorly, slightly depressed on basal third; surface nearly glabrous, except in the scutellar regions, where it is coarsely, densely punctate, sparsely and irregularly clothed with long, rather stiff, erect, white hairs.

Abdomen beneath feebly, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum feebly punctate, feebly, transversely rugose anteriorly, and clothed with a few inconspicuous, erect hairs; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly expanded posteriorly, and truncate at apex. Mesosternum and metasternum with an elongate spot of dense, recumbent, white pubescence on each side. Legs rather long, and sparsely clothed with long, erect, white hairs; femora strongly, abruptly clavate toward the tips, petiolate at bases; tibiae long, and subcylindrical.

Length, 6 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Sierra Maestra, Cuba.

Other locality.—Pico Turquino, Cuba.

Type, allotype, and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43740.

Paratype.—In S. C. Bruner collection.

Remarks.—Described from four examples: The type and allotype, collected at the type locality, at an altitude of between 1,100 and 1,300 meters, between July 10 and 20, 1922, by C. H. Ballou and S. C.

Bruner; and two paratypes, collected at Pico Turquino, Cuba, July 20, 1922, by the same collectors.

This species is allied to *nivicinctus* Chevrolat, but it differs from that species in being uniformly bluish black above, and each elytron ornamented with a short, transverse, whitish pubescent fascia, which does not extend to the sutural margin.

TILLOCLYTUS MINUTUS, new species

Female.—Small, elongate, slightly depressed above, nearly glabrous, and subopaque. Above bluish black, each elytron with a broad, transverse, white fascia at middle, the fascia arcuately emarginate in front at sutural margin, and connected posteriorly to a yellow vitta extending along the sutural margin to apex; antennae and underside of body dark brown, the legs and basal joints of antennae slightly paler.

Head glabrous, rather coarsely, confluent punctate, front wider than long, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes small, oblong, rather strongly convex, and not emarginate. Antenna extending to basal third of elytra, and the outer joints slightly enlarged; first joint long, feebly arcuate, cylindrical, slightly expanded toward apex, and subequal in length to the third and fourth joints united; third joint twice as long as the fourth, which is distinctly shorter than the fifth.

Pronotum nearly one-half longer than wide, distinctly narrower at base than at apex, and widest near apical third; sides feebly, arcuately rounded from apex to behind middle, then strongly narrowed to the base; disk rather strongly convex anteriorly, and transversely depressed on basal third; surface coarsely, deeply alveolate-punctate, and clothed with a few long, erect, stiff, white hairs. Scutellum small, elongate, rounded at apex, and slightly pubescent.

Elytra one and three-fourths times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at apical third; sides nearly parallel from base to behind middle, where they are feebly, arcuately expanded, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; disk strongly flattened on basal halves, strongly convex on apical halves; surface coarsely, deeply alveolate-punctate, with a few long, erect, stiff, white hairs posteriorly, and each elytron with a narrow vitta of short, recumbent, whitish hairs along the sutural margin near apex.

Abdomen beneath smooth, shining, and nearly glabrous; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum very sparsely, feebly, coarsely punctate, and nearly glabrous; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly expanded posteriorly, and truncate at apex. Metasternum and mesosternum with a small spot

of dense, recumbent, white pubescence on each side. Legs rather long, smooth, and clothed with a few scattered, long, erect, white hairs; femora strongly, abruptly clavate toward tips, petiolate at bases; tibiae long, and subcylindrical.

Length, 4.8 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Type locality.—Tallaboa, near Ponce, Porto Rico.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History.

Paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43741.

Remarks.—Described from two females (one type) received from the American Museum of Natural History, which were collected by beating and sweeping, at the type locality, July 23, 1914, by H. G. Barber.

This species can be easily separated from *nivicinctus* Chevrolat in having the upper surface bluish black, coarsely alveolate-punctate, nearly glabrous, and by the different markings on the elytra.

TILLOCLYTUS CUBAE, new species

Small, elongate, slightly depressed above, opaque, and the pronotum pubescent. Above black, each elytron with a rather broad, transverse, feebly arcuate, white fascia near middle, the fascia wider at lateral margin than at sutural margin, posterior half of elytron yellow, the anterior margin of the yellow area extending obliquely backward from the white fascia at sutural margin to the lateral margin at apical third, inclosing a triangular, black spot behind the white fascia; beneath dark reddish brown, tarsi paler, last three abdominal segments pale yellow, and basal halves of the middle and posterior femora white; antenna brownish yellow, with the basal and two apical joints dark brown.

Head coarsely, densely ocellate-punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, front distinctly wider than long, vaguely convex, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, and slightly elevated; eyes small, oblong, rather strongly convex, and slightly emarginate. Antenna slightly longer than the body, joints cylindrical, sparsely clothed with long, fine, erect hairs; joints 3 to 6 slightly enlarged at tips; first joint robust, cylindrical, feebly, gradually enlarged toward apex, slightly longer than the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded; disk moderately convex, even; surface densely, coarsely ocellate-punctate, and rather densely clothed with very long, fine, semierect, white hairs, which partially conceal the surface. Scutellum small, triangular, and narrowly truncate at apex.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base about as wide as pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; disk slightly flattened above; surface coarsely, confluent punctate, and clothed with a few erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath vaguely granulose, sparsely, feebly punctate, and sparsely clothed with long, inconspicuous hairs; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, and clothed with a few inconspicuous hairs; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, not expanded posteriorly, and acute at apex. Legs long, sparsely clothed with long, erect hairs. Femora strongly, abruptly clavate toward tips, petiolate at bases; anterior pair short, straight, and the clubs globose; middle and anterior pairs long, arcuate, and the clubs elongate. Tibiae long, and subcylindrical.

Length, 5.6 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Pinares, Oriente, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43742. A unique example (sex not determined) collected by William M. Mann.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species differs from the other species of this genus in having the pronotum wider than long, uniformly, arcuately rounded at the sides, and the antennae distinctly longer than the body.

PENTANODES ALBOFASCIATUS, new species

Male.—Small, elongate, slightly depressed above, opaque, except basal halves of elytra, which are shining. Head, pronotum, sutural regions of elytra, and antennae (except joints 3 to 5, which are yellowish) reddish; body beneath yellowish, abdomen black, and the legs reddish.

Head finely granulose, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent and erect, white hairs, front wider than long, even, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, but not elevated; eyes round, slightly convex, and feebly emarginate. Antenna as long as the body, clothed with a few long, erect, white hairs, and joints 3 to 5 abnormally enlarged; first joint rather short, slightly robust, cylindrical, not enlarged toward apex, three-fifths as long as the third joint, which is strongly arcuate, slender at base, and strongly clavate toward apex; fourth joint one-half as long as the third, and globose; fifth joint slightly longer than the fourth, and narrowly oblong; following joint slender, cylindrical, and gradually diminishing in length toward tip of antenna.

Pronotum one-fourth longer than wide, narrower at base than at apex, and widest at middle; sides feebly, arcuately rounded from

apex to basal sixth, where they are slightly constricted, then parallel to the base; disk rather strongly convex, vaguely, transversely depressed along basal sixth; surface vaguely, finely granulose, feebly, sparsely, irregularly punctate, and sparsely clothed with long, erect, white hairs. Scutellum very small, broadly rounded at apex, and glabrous.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly subtruncate, or vaguely emarginate; disk slightly flattened above; surface shining, vaguely rugose, and punctate on basal halves, opaque, finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed on apical halves, and each elytron ornamented with white pubescence as follows: A narrow, transverse fascia of dense, long, recumbent pubescence in front of middle, the fascia extending from lateral margin to sutural margin, in front of fascia are a few long, erect hairs, and the apical fourth sparsely clothed with long and short erect hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, vaguely punctate, and very sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence, with a few long, erect, white hairs intermixed; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum smooth and nearly glabrous; prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly expanded posteriorly, and truncate at apex. Legs rather long, sparsely clothed with long, erect, white hairs; femora petiolate at bases, rather strongly clavate toward tips, the clubs of posterior pair more elongate than those of the middle and anterior pairs; tibiae long, subcylindrical.

Length, 5 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Cardenas, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43743. A unique male collected by William M. Mann.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species resembles *Tilloclytus nivicinctus* Chevrolat very closely, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum very finely granulose, opaque, not abruptly constricted near base, basal halves of elytra vaguely punctured, shining, the surface not white under the transverse pubescent fascia, and by the male having the third, fourth, and fifth antennal joints abnormally expanded.

CALLICLYTUS, new genus

Head small, with the front vertical and wider than long. Mandibles very short, arcuate, and rather acute at apices. Ligula membranous. Palpi 3-jointed, very short, equal in length, and the apical

joints triangular. Cheeks very short. Antenna shorter than body in both sexes, filiform, not spinose, nor ciliate beneath; first joint cylindrical, without a cicatrix at apex, and subequal in length to the third joint. Eyes large, finely granulated, and deeply emarginate. Pronotum about as long as wide, oval, strongly convex, unarmed at sides and on disk. Scutellum small, and triangular. Elytra elongate, expanded posteriorly, and subtruncate at apices. Abdomen globose, the segments unequal in length. Prosternal process rather narrow between the coxal cavities, arcuately declivous posteriorly. Anterior coxae moderately large, globose, not angulated externally, and the cavities closed posteriorly. Intermediate coxal cavities closed externally. Legs unequal in length; tibiae not longitudinally carinate; femora petiolate at bases, strongly clavate and unarmed at apices; posterior tarsus with the first joint subequal in length to the following two joints united. Body slightly pubescent.

Genotype.—*Calliclytus schwarzi*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Tillomorphini and is allied to *Tillomorpha* Blanchard, but it differs from that genus in having the antennae distinctly shorter than the body, palpi very short, subequal in length, and the apical joints triangular, pronotum as wide as long, elytra with eburneous fasciae, and the abdomen globose.

CALLICLYTUS SCHWARZI, new species

Male.—Elongate, moderately convex above, strongly shining, reddish brown, except the apical two-thirds of the elytra and abdomen, which are black, the posterior tibiae and femora brownish black, and each elytron ornamented with a transverse, eburneous fascia.

Head with the front strongly transverse, even, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are small, very widely separated, and scarcely elevated, feebly, densely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, inconspicuous, erect and recumbent, whitish hairs; eyes separated from each other on the top by about five times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna (last two apical joints missing) distinctly shorter than body, basal joints clothed with a few long, erect, rather stiff, white hairs, apical joints rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, the joint feebly expanded toward the tips; first joint robust, cylindrical, subequal in length to the third joint, which is twice as long as the second; joints 4 and 5 each subequal in length to the third, and the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum as wide as long, slightly wider at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, narrowly constricted at base; disk even, uniformly, strongly convex; surface coarsely, closely, irregularly, longitudinally rugose, the rugae broken

and forming more or less distinct elongate cells, and sparsely clothed with short, semierect, inconspicuous pubescence, with numerous long, erect, white hairs intermixed. Scutellum elongate-triangular, glabrous, longitudinally concave, and rounded at apex.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at middle, and widest at apical third; humeri not strongly developed; sides parallel near base, broadly, arcuately constricted at middle, broadly, arcuately expanded at apical third, and the tips broadly subtruncate; disk broadly, transversely depressed at middle, strongly convex posteriorly, and strongly, broadly elevated along the sutural margins at basal fourth; surface densely, coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, erect, white hairs of different lengths, the hairs denser on apical halves, and each elytron ornamented in front of middle with a narrow, transverse, eburneous fascia, extending from lateral margin to near the sutural margin.

Abdomen beneath very sparsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, white hairs, and the posterior margin of each segment narrowly yellow; first segment subequal in length to the following three segments united; last segment narrow, and broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence; prosternal process narrow, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, and feebly emarginate at apex. Legs sparsely clothed with long, erect, white hairs; anterior pair slightly shorter than middle and posterior pairs; tibiae straight and cylindrical.

Length, 5 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43744. A unique male collected May 10, by E. A. Schwarz.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

LAMPROCLYTUS, new genus

Head small, with the front vertical, and wider than long. Mandibles very short, arcuate, and acute at apices. Ligula membranous. Palpi 3-jointed, very short, subequal in length, the apical joints broadly elongate, parallel, and truncate at tips. Cheeks very short. Antenna 10-jointed, distinctly shorter than body, filiform, gradually expanded toward apex, but not clavate, not spinose, nor ciliate beneath; first joint cylindrical, without a cicatrix at apex, and longer than the third joint. Eyes large, finely granulated, and deeply emarginate. Pronotum longer than wide, strongly convex, unarmed at sides and on disk. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra elongate, nearly parallel, and broadly rounded or subtruncate at apices. Abdomen elongate, and the segments unequal in length. Prosternal process rather narrow between the coxal cavities, and arcuately declivous posteriorly. Anterior coxae moderately large, globose, not angulated externally, and the cavities closed posteriorly. Intermediate coxal cavities closed externally. Legs unequal in length; tibiae not longitudinally carinate; femora petiolate at bases, strongly clavate and unarmed at apices; posterior tarsus broad, with the first joint scarcely longer than the second. Body vaguely pubescent.

Genotype.—*Lamproclytus elegans*, new species.

This genus belongs to the tribe Tillomorphini and is allied to *Tillomorpha* Blanchard, but it differs from that genus in having the antenna 10-jointed, distinctly shorter than the body, gradually expanded toward the tip, and the first joint short, palpi very short and subequal in length, elytra with eburneous fasciae, and the first joint of the posterior tarsus distinctly longer than the second joint.

LAMPROCLYTUS ELEGANS, new species

Female.—Elongate, nearly parallel, moderately convex above, strongly shining, black, except basal third of each elytron, basal joint of antenna, mesosternum, metasternum, and basal halves of femora, which are brownish yellow, and each elytron ornamented with a transverse, eburneous fascia.

Head with the front strongly transverse, even, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are small, very widely separated, and scarcely elevated, coarsely alveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect, white hairs; eyes separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna extending just beyond base of elytron, basal joints cylindrical, feebly expanded toward tips, clothed with a few long, erect, white hairs, apical joints broader, slightly flattened, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; first joint robust, cylindrical, two and one-half times as long as the second joint, which is two-thirds as long as the third; joints 4 and 5 twice as long as the second; joints 6 and 7 subequal in length to the third joint, and subtriangular; joints 8 and 9 subequal in length to the second joint, and as wide as long; tenth joint oval, subequal in length to the third, and acute at apex.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, slightly wider at apex than at base, and widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded from apex to basal sixth, where they are strongly constricted, then parallel to the base; disk even, strongly convex, broadly, feebly, transversely depressed along apex, and strongly, transversely constricted

at base; surface coarsely alveolate-punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, stiff, white hairs. Scutellum elongate-triangular, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence.

Elytra two and one-third times as long as pronotum, and at base feebly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri feebly developed; sides nearly parallel, feebly, very broadly, arcuately constricted at middle, the tips separately, broadly rounded or subtruncate; disk feebly, broadly, transversely depressed at middle, and vaguely, broadly elevated along sutural margins at basal fourth; surface very coarsely, deeply, densely punctate, clothed with a few long, erect, stiff, white hairs, and each elytron ornamented behind the middle with a narrow, transverse, eburneous fascia, extending from lateral margin to near the sutural margin.

Abdomen beneath very sparsely, feebly, coarsely punctate, and clothed with a few long, erect, white hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely punctate, feebly, transversely rugose, and clothed with a few erect, white hairs; prosternal process narrow, expanded behind the coxal cavities. Legs sparsely clothed with long, erect, stiff, white hairs, and the anterior pair slightly shorter than the middle and posterior pairs; tibiae straight and subcylindrical.

Length, 3.8 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Type locality.—Bayamon, Porto Rico.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43745. A unique female collected by R. C. Shannon.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

TRICHROUS VITTATUS, new species

Broadly elongate, subparallel, subopaque, and slightly flattened above. Front of head yellow, antennae and posterior part of head black, thorax red, with a distinct orange-yellow tinge, elytra black, and each elytron ornamented with a moderately broad, yellowish white, longitudinal vitta extending from middle of base to near the apex, underside of body yellowish brown, with the tarsi, upper side of tibiae, and spot near the tip of each femur, black.

Head strongly transverse, and nearly flat in front, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and feebly elevated, the surface nearly glabrous, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures denser on occiput; eyes large, strongly convex, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna as long as the body, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, black pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the basal joints; joints 3 to 7 unispinose at apices; first joint rather short,

robust, slightly clavate toward apex, five-eighths as long as the third joint, which is twice as long as the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, slightly more obliquely narrowed posteriorly; disk moderately, regularly convex; surface glabrous, very coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate. Scutellum triangular, rather acutely rounded at apex; surface glabrous and longitudinally concave.

Elytra three and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly subtruncate, with a distinct, acute tooth at lateral angle; disk moderately flattened above; surface densely, deeply, uniformly punctate, the punctures coarse in basal regions, but becoming slightly finer toward apices, rather densely clothed with long, semierect, inconspicuous pubescence, which is denser and more conspicuous on the longitudinal pale vittae.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, vaguely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, the pubescence denser toward the sides and along the apical margins of the segments; last visible segment broadly subtruncate or vaguely emarginate at apex. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely, feebly punctate, and nearly glabrous; prosternal process narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly declivous and expanded posteriorly, and truncate at apex. Legs long, sparsely clothed with semierect hairs; anterior and middle femora rather strongly clavate toward apices, posterior pair feebly expanded; tibiae long and subcylindrical.

Length, 9.5 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Type locality.—Las Animas, Sierra Rangel, Cuba.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43746. A unique example (sex not determined) collected by Brother Roberto, of the La Salle School, Habana, at Las Animas, Sierra Rangel, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, during July, 1930, and labeled "Estacion Experimental Agronomica, Cuba, No. 9445."

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is allied to *lineolatus* White, but it differs from that species in having the head yellow in front and black on the top, pronotum densely punctured, and the legs not entirely black.

TRICHROUS BICOLOR, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, subopaque, moderately flattened above. Head, thorax, basal joints of antennae, basal two-thirds of elytra, underside of body, and femora, pale reddish brown; tibiae and tarsi

dark reddish brown; antenna, except basal joint, and apical third of each elytron, black.

Head strongly transverse and nearly flat in front, with a narrow, median, longitudinal groove, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and feebly elevated, the surface coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate, and clothed with a few long, erect, inconspicuous hairs; eyes large, strongly convex, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite so long as the body, basal joints coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, black pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the joints, outer joints more or less flattened, finely punctate, and densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence; joints 3 to 7 unispinose at apices; first joint robust, cylindrical, feebly clavate toward apex, subequal in length to the third joint, which is twice as long as the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, slightly constricted at base and apex; disk regularly, strongly convex; surface coarsely, deeply alveolate-punctate, with a long, erect hair arising from the center of each puncture. Scutellum triangular, acutely rounded at apex, the surface longitudinally concave and feebly pubescent.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly truncate, and unarmed at lateral angle; disk moderately convex; surface coarsely, rather densely, deeply, uniformly punctate, and sparsely, uniformly clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath feebly, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with semierect hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum sparsely, feebly, irregularly punctate, clothed with a few erect hairs; prosternal process narrow between the coxal cavities, strongly declivous and expanded posteriorly, and truncate at apex. Legs long, sparsely clothed with semierect hairs; anterior and middle femora rather strongly clavate toward apices, posterior pair feebly expanded; tibiae long and subcylindrical.

Length, 12 mm.; width, 4.4 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43747. A unique female, collected in 1899 by R. J. Crew.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species resembles *Heterops dimidiata* Chevrolat, but it differs from that species in having the femora clavate and unarmed at the tips, and joints 3 to 7 of the antennae distinctly spinose at the tips.

HETEROPS HISPANIOLAE, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, subopaque, and moderately flattened above. Head and pronotum dull red, the latter with a median black spot; antennae black; elytra brownish black, more reddish on the basal halves, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of elongate, eburneous spots; beneath bright reddish brown, with the tarsi, tibiae, and bases of femora, dark reddish brown or blackish.

Head strongly transverse, somewhat uneven, and transversely depressed in front, feebly concave and longitudinally grooved between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and feebly elevated, the surface coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate, more or less rugose, and feebly pubescent; eyes large, strongly convex, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna one and one-fourth times as long as the body, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs on the underside of the basal joints; joints unarmed at apices; first joint robust, cylindrical, moderately clavate toward apex, feebly shorter than the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth; eleventh joint subequal in length to the tenth.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides feebly, arcuately rounded; disk regularly, moderately convex; surface glabrous, coarsely, deeply, irregularly alveolate-punctate. Scutellum subtriangular, elongate, broadly rounded at apex, and the surface even and rather densely pubescent.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately, broadly subtruncate, feebly sinuate, with a more or less distinct tooth at lateral angle; disk moderately convex; surface finely, densely granulose, feebly, irregularly punctate in basal regions, densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and each elytron ornamented with two pairs of elongate, eburneous spots, the spots of each pair subequal in length, and in close contact along their entire length, the basal pair usually longer than the median pair.

Abdomen beneath feebly, finely, irregularly punctate, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum broadly, transversely depressed in front, coarsely, irregularly rugose, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence; prosternal process broad between the coxal cavities, feebly expanded posteriorly, and abruptly declivous at apex. Legs long, nearly glabrous; femora slender,

cylindrical, middle and posterior pairs bispinose at the tips; tibiae long cylindrical, but not longitudinally carinate.

Male.—Differs from the female in having the antennae nearly twice as long as the body, and the prosternum deeply, coarsely, uniformly punctate.

Length, 10–15 mm.; width, 3.2–4.8 mm.

Type locality.—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Other localities.—Sanchez, Dominican Republic; Port au Prince, Haiti.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43748.

Paratypes.—In American Museum of Natural History and in Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Remarks.—Described from 8 examples, 4 males and 4 females: The type (female) and allotype, collected at the type locality, June 22 and July 6, 1907, by H. H. Keays; one paratype, collected at Port au Prince, Haiti, in 1899, by R. J. Crew; one paratype, simply labeled "Port-au-Prince, Haiti"; three paratypes, received from the American Museum of Natural History, collected at Sanchez, Dominican Republic, between May 22 and June 22, 1915, by F. E. Watson; and one paratype, received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, simply labeled "Haiti, P. R. Uhler."

This species shows considerable variation in size and color. In some of the examples examined the pronotum and elytra are almost entirely black, whereas in other examples the black color on the pronotum is reduced to a small spot in front of the scutellum.

It is closely allied to *lanieri* Chevrolat, with which it is confused in most collections, but differs from *lanieri* in having the posterior pair of eburneous spots on each elytron elongate, subequal in length, and in close contact along their entire length, whereas in *lanieri* these spots are rounded, distinctly separated, and the sutural spot of each median pair placed slightly in advance of the lateral spot.

Subfamily LAMIINAE

ATAXIA HAITIENSIS, new species

Female.—Elongate, parallel, brownish black, rather densely clothed with brownish-yellow pubescence, which partially conceals the surface, and irregularly variegated with whitish pubescence.

Head in front strongly transverse, nearly flat, feebly, transversely depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and rather strongly elevated, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence intermixed; eyes moderately convex, deeply emarginate, and widely separated from each other on the top. Antenna about as long

as the body, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence intermixed, with numerous long, erect, white hairs on the underside of the joints; outer joints annulated with white pubescence at bases; first joint robust, oblong, truncate at apex, with a distinct cicatrix, and three-fourths as long as the third joint, which is slightly shorter than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum about as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at apical third; sides arcuately rounded in front of middle, obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with an obsolete tubercle on each side at apical third; disk moderately convex; surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, with a few short, white hairs intermixed, and ornamented with a narrow, longitudinal, median, white pubescent vitta, extending from anterior margin to base. Scutellum triangular, and broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra nearly four times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at apical third; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fifth, then feebly narrowed to the tips, which are separately, broadly, obliquely truncate, with the lateral angle rather acutely produced; disk moderately convex, and each elytron with a vague, longitudinal costa near sutural margin; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence, the white hairs more numerous on median parts, causing the surface to have a variegated appearance.

Abdomen beneath vaguely, finely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence with a few long, inconspicuous, erect hairs intermixed; last segment broadly subtruncate at the tip, with a broad, concave depression at the apex. Prosternum moderately declivous in front, narrow between the coxal cavities, arcuately declivous, and broadly, triangularly expanded posteriorly. Mesosternum obliquely declivous in front, and feebly elevated between the middle coxal cavities. Legs rather short, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; femora strongly clavate toward the tips, the posterior pair not quite extending to third abdominal segment; tibiae subcylindrical, the posterior pair feebly arcuate.

Length, 13 mm.; width, 3.6 mm.

Type locality.—Hinche, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43749. A unique female collected May 20, 1925, by W. A. Hoffmann.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is allied to *spinicauda* Schaeffer, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum ornamented with a longitudinal, median, white, pubescent vitta, and the tips of the elytra not acutely spinose at their outer angles.

ACREPIDOPTERUM PILOSUM, new species

Elongate, rather narrow, and subparallel; above and beneath reddish brown, rather densely clothed with brownish-yellow pubescence, with a few paler hairs intermixed, and the elytra ornamented with dark-brown pubescent markings.

Head in front nearly twice as wide as long, slightly convex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and strongly elevated, coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, with numerous long, erect, hairs intermixed; eyes small, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by one and one-half times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, pale yellow, joints slightly darker at apices, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence, and moderately ciliate beneath; first joint robust, short, oblong, without a cicatrix at apex, slightly longer than the third joint, which is distinctly shorter than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides arcuately rounded; disk even, moderately convex; surface rather densely, coarsely punctate, with a small, smooth, glabrous, medium spot, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed. Scutellum as wide as long, triangular, narrowly rounded at apex, densely clothed with pale yellow pubescence, except the middle, which is glabrous.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel to behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded; disk feebly, broadly, transversely concave in front of middle, with a feebly elevated gibbosity on each elytron near the base; surface rather densely, irregularly punctate, the punctures coarse on basal halves, but becoming finer and more distant toward the apices, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with dark brown pubescence as follows: A short, narrow, oblique fascia behind humerus, extending from basal gibbosity to sutural margin, a very broad, oblique fascia at middle, extending from sutural margin to the

exterior elytral declivity, and a few small spots along the sutural margin at apical fourth.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum very coarsely, sparsely punctate; prosternal process narrow, arcuately declivous in front and behind, and triangularly expanded behind the coxae. Legs rather long, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, and with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed; femora strongly clavate toward the tips; tibiae subcylindrical, slightly enlarged toward the tips.

Length, 4.2 mm.; with, 1.4 mm.

Type locality.—San Cristobal, Dominican Republic.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 43750. A unique example (sex not determined) collected at Blanton mine, north of San Cristobal, Dominican Republic, July 26, 1917 (No. 376), by Harold Morrison.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is closely allied to *minutum* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the legs and upper surface of the body clothed with long, erect hairs, and in the different arrangement of the dark-brown pubescent markings on the elytra.

ECYRUS INSULARIS, new species

Male.—Elongate, robust, strongly convex above, uniformly brownish black, densely clothed with whitish and brownish pubescence, which conceals the surface, giving it a mottled appearance, the pronotum ornamented with two elongate, yellow, pubescent spots, and each elytron with four tufts of erect hairs, and two yellow pubescent vittae.

Head in front longer than wide, slightly wider at bottom than at top, flat, strongly, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and strongly elevated, densely clothed with rather short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which conceals the surface, and with a longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and nearly contiguous on the top. Antenna considerably longer than body, tips of the joints annulated with brown, surface rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, except the first joint, which is mottled with brown pubescence, and all the joints densely ciliate beneath; first joint robust, short, reversed cone-shaped, one-half as long as the fourth joint, which is distinctly longer than the third; fifth joint subequal in length to the first joint, the following joints shorter, and gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum feebly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel and rather strongly sinuate; disk uneven, transversely flattened along base and apex, and armed with two acute tubercles, placed transversely at middle; surface concealed by the short, dense, recumbent, white and dark brown pubescence, and ornamented with a large, elongate, pale yellow, pubescent spot on each side of middle, extending from anterior margin to basal third. Scutellum transversely subtriangular, and broadly subtruncate at apex.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base one-third wider than pronotum at middle; sides gradually narrowed from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, transversely truncate; disk uneven, and each elytron with three longitudinal costae; surface coarsely punctate, the punctures arranged in double rows between the costae, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish, yellowish, and dark brown pubescence intermixed, with a few long, erect, white hairs, and each elytron ornamented with four tufts of long, erect hairs, three placed longitudinally near middle, the other one near humerus, and the two median costae densely clothed posteriorly with pale yellow pubescence.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, and densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, and rather narrow between the coxal cavities. Legs rather short, mottled with short, recumbent, whitish and brownish pubescence, with numerous long, erect, white hairs intermixed; femora strongly clavate toward tips; tibiae slender, straight, and subcylindrical.

Length, 6–10 mm.; width, 2.6–4 mm.

Type locality.—Baragua, Cuba.

Other locality.—"Central Jaronú," Cuba.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43751.

Paratype.—In S. C. Bruner collection.

Remarks.—Described from three males: The type, collected at light, May 6, 1928, by L. C. Scaramuzza, labeled "T. P. R. F. Ent. No. 3418"; and two paratypes, from "Central Jaronú," north coast of Camaguey Province, Cuba, collected May 8, 1926, and June 20, 1926, by B. T. Barreto.

This species is closely allied to *hirtipes* Gahan, but it differs from that species in having two distinct yellow pubescent spots on the pronotum, four tufts of erect hairs and two narrow yellow pubescent vittae on each elytron, the punctures on the elytra much coarser, and without small, black asperities on the pronotum.

ECYRUS HOFFMANNI, new species

Male.—Elongate, robust, strongly convex above, uniformly reddish brown, densely clothed with whitish, brownish, and yellowish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and each elytron ornamented with a tuft of brown hairs near the base.

Head in front longer than wide, subequal in width at bottom and top, flat, strongly, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and strongly elevated, sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with rather short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and with a longitudinal carina extending from occiput to middle of front; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and very narrowly separated from each other on the top. Antenna longer than the body (broken), tips of the joints feebly annulated with brown, surface rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, except the first joint, which is clothed with whitish and brownish pubescence, and all the joints densely ciliate beneath; first joint robust, short, reversed cone-shaped, one-half as long as the fourth joint, which is distinctly longer than the third; fifth joint subequal in length to the first joint, the following joints shorter, and gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum as wide as long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel, and rather strongly sinuate; disk uneven, transversely flattened along base and apex, transversely grooved at basal fourth, and armed with two acute tubercles placed transversely in front of middle; surface sparsely, coarsely punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and ornamented with pale yellow pubescence around the tubercles. Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, and broadly, deeply concave at base.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base one-third wider than pronotum at middle; sides feebly, gradually narrowed from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, feebly, obliquely truncate; disk uneven, and each elytron with three longitudinal costae; surface coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures widely separated from each other, and arranged in double rows between the costae, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish, yellowish, and brownish pubescence, the white pubescence forming a broad, obsolete, transverse fascia at middle, bordered anteriorly by a narrow, oblique fascia of dark brown pubescence, with numerous irregular spaces of pale yellow pubescence, and each elytron ornamented near base with a large tuft of dark brown hairs.

Abdomen beneath feebly, finely, rather sparsely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long,

erect hairs intermixed; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, rather broad and longitudinally concave between the coxal cavities. Legs short, densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence; femora strongly clavate toward tips; tibiae slender, straight, and subcylindrical.

Length, 8 mm.; width, 3.6 mm.

Type locality.—Hinche, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43752. A unique male collected May 17, 1925, by W. A. Hoffmann.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is allied to *hirtipes* Gahan and *insularis* Fisher. From the former it differs in not having any asperities on the pronotum, and from *insularis* in having only one tuft of erect hairs on each elytron near the base.

ECYRUS NANUS, new species

Female.—Rather short, robust, strongly convex above, uniformly reddish brown, densely clothed with whitish, brownish, and yellowish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and each elytron ornamented with a rather inconspicuous tuft of erect hairs near the base.

Head in front about as wide as long, slightly wider at bottom than at top, flat, strongly, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and strongly elevated, sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, and with a longitudinal carina extending from occiput to middle of front; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and nearly contiguous on the top. Antenna about as long as the body, uniformly pale reddish brown, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, except the first joint, which is mottled with brown pubescence, and all the joints densely ciliate beneath; first joint robust, short, reversed cone-shaped, one-half as long as the fourth joint, which is distinctly longer than the third; fifth joint subequal in length to the first joint, the following joints shorter, and gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum as wide as long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel, and rather strongly sinuate; disk uneven, transversely flattened along base and apex, feebly, transversely grooved at basal fourth, and armed with two obtuse tubercles, placed transversely at middle; surface with numerous small, black asperities, rather densely, irregularly clothed with whitish and brownish-yellow pubescence, the pubescence with a vague greenish tinge in certain lights. Scutellum transversely subtriangular, broadly subtruncate at apex, and vaguely concave at base.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base one-half wider than pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel from base to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, feebly, obliquely truncate; disk uneven, and each elytron with three longitudinal costae; surface coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures widely separated from each other, and arranged in double rows between the costae, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish, yellowish, and brownish pubescence, with a vague greenish tinge in certain lights, the white pubescence forming a broad, obsolete, obliquely transverse fascia at middle, bordered anteriorly by a narrow, oblique fascia of dark brown pubescence, with numerous irregular spaces of pale yellow pubescence, and each elytron ornamented near base with a tuft of pale brownish hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect, white hairs intermixed; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, rather narrow and densely pubescent between the coxal cavities. Legs short, densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence; femora feebly arcuate, and strongly clavate toward tips; tibiae slender, straight, and subcylindrical.

Length, 6 mm.; width, 2.8 mm.

Type locality.—Boqueron, Porto Rico.

Other locality.—Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. Female, collected February 18, 1930, by C. W. Leng.

Paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43753. Female, collected at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg.

Remarks.—Described from type and paratype.

This species is closely allied to *hoffmanni* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being shorter, and in the pronotum having numerous small round, black asperities.

ECYRUS FLAVUS, new species

Female.—Elongate, robust, strongly convex above, uniformly pale reddish brown, rather densely clothed with short whitish and yellowish pubescence, which partially conceals the surface, and each elytron ornamented with a large tuft of long, erect, brownish-yellow hairs near base, and an indistinct tuft of similar hairs behind the middle.

Head in front about as wide as long, wider at bottom than at top, flat, strongly, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are narrowly separated and strongly elevated, sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with rather short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, and with a longitudinal carina extending

from occiput to middle of front; eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and very narrowly separated from each other on the top. Antenna as long as the body, uniformly pale reddish brown, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, and all the joints densely ciliate beneath; first joint robust, short, reversed cone shaped, one-half as long as the fourth joint, which is distinctly longer than the third; fifth joint subequal in length to the first, the following joints shorter and gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel, and rather strongly sinuate; disk uneven, transversely flattened along base and apex, feebly, transversely grooved at basal fourth, and armed with two acute tubercles placed transversely slightly in front of middle; surface with numerous small asperities, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence. Scutellum subtriangular, and broadly subtruncate at apex.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base one-third wider than pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel from base to apical third, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, transversely truncate; disk uneven, each elytron with three longitudinal costae; surface coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures widely separated from each other, and arranged in double rows between the costae, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish and yellowish pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with a narrow, inconspicuous, obliquely transverse fascia of dark brown pubescence in front of middle, a large tuft of brownish-yellow hairs near base, and an inconspicuous tuft of similar hairs behind the middle.

Abdomen beneath densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which conceals the surface, and with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, rather broad and densely pubescent between the coxal cavities. Legs short, densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish pubescence; femora feebly arcuate, and strongly clavate toward tips; tibiae slender, straight, and subcylindrical.

Length, 8.5 mm.; width, 3.8 mm.

Type locality.—Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Type.—In American Museum of Natural History. A unique female collected August 12, 1925, by R. H. Van Zwaluwenburg.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is allied to *insularis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being pale reddish brown, with numerous small, round

asperities on the pronotum, but without very conspicuous pubescent markings on the elytra.

DORCASTA GRACILIS, new species

Elongate, very narrow, subcylindrical, and similar in form to *Hippopsis lemniscatus* Fabricius. Above and beneath brownish black, feebly shining, and the upper surface ornamented with longitudinal, yellowish-white pubescent vittae.

Head in front very long, and inflexed, feebly convex, antennal tubercles approximate at base, and moderately elevated, surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect, black setae intermixed, and ornamented on each side behind the eyes with two obsolete, longitudinal, pale yellow, pubescent vittae; eyes very small, round, and feebly emarginate. Antenna as long as the body, robust, uniformly black, densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, and rather densely clothed beneath with very long, erect, black hairs; first joint cylindrical, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly longer than the third, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum cylindrical, slightly longer than wide, and subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel; disk strongly convex; surface coarsely, rather densely, deeply punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence, with numerous long, erect, black setae, and ornamented on each side with two narrow, longitudinal, pale yellow pubescent vittae. Scutellum small, triangular, and broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, widest at apical fourth, and at base subequal in width to the pronotum; sides feebly diverging from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips which are conjointly, very deeply, arcuately emarginate, forming a long, acute tooth at lateral angle of each elytron; disk strongly convex; surface vaguely rugose, coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures arranged in rows and distinctly separated, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence, with numerous long, erect, black setae, and each elytron ornamented with two narrow, longitudinal, pale yellow pubescent vittae, alternating with two similar vittae of sparsely placed, whitish hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, or granulose, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex. Prosternum coarsely, densely punctate, sparsely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubes-

cence; prosternal process rather narrow, and strongly, triangularly expanded behind the coxae. Legs very short; femora robust.

Length, 5.6–8 mm.; width, 1–1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Fourgu, Haiti.

Other locality.—Diquini, Haiti.

Type and paratype.—U.S.N.M. No. 43754.

Paratypes.—In Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Remarks.—Described from six examples (sexes not determined). The type, collected March 12, 1930, by H. L. Dozier; and five paratypes, received from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, collected at Diquini, Haiti, by William M. Mann.

This species resembles *Hippopsis lemniscatus* Fabricius very closely, but it differs from that species in having the antennae robust, not longer than the body, and the upper surface of the body clothed with numerous long, erect, black setae.

LEPTOSTYLUS MILLERI, new species

Strongly robust, and moderately convex above, uniformly dark reddish brown above, slightly paler beneath, rather densely clothed with greenish yellow, scalelike pubescence, and mottled with darker and paler areas; mandibles black; palpi dark brown, with the tips paler.

Head quadrate in front of the antennal tubercles, narrower at top than at bottom, feebly convex, deeply, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are not very widely separated, but strongly elevated, finely, densely punctate, rather densely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence, giving the surface a mottled appearance, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes small, rather coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body, mottled with whitish and brownish pubescence, the joints annulated with dark brown at their bases and apices; first joint slender, subcylindrical, gradually expanded toward the apex, extending to middle of pronotum, and subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum three-fourths wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides nearly parallel, feebly constricted near base and apex, and arcuately tumid on each side at middle; disk uneven, narrowly, transversely depressed near base and apex, and with seven obtusely rounded tubercles, arranged transversely in two rows, the five median ones strongly elevated, of which the two anterior ones are the largest; surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, with a distinct row of deeper punctures in the basal and apical depressions, rather densely clothed with recumbent, brownish

and yellowish pubescence, giving the surface a mottled appearance, the pubescence with a greenish tinge in certain lights. Scutellum broadly triangular, and broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri strongly developed and elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical third, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly, obliquely truncate; disk uneven, broadly, feebly depressed at basal third, with numerous irregularly distributed tubercles, those on the basal regions more strongly developed; surface coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming finer and more obsolete toward the apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, pale yellow pubescence, variegated with brownish pubescence, but not forming distinct designs, except for an obsolete, narrow, transverse, zigzag, white fascia on each elytron behind the middle, and the tubercles clothed with dark brown hairs.

Abdomen beneath feebly, finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last segment elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, and arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternum feebly, arcuately elevated between the coxae; prosternal process about two-thirds as wide as the coxal cavities. Legs mottled with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence; femora feebly arcuate, and strongly, abruptly clavate toward the apices; tibiae subcylindrical.

Length, 8 mm.; width, 3.6 mm.

Type locality.—Rio San Juan, Dominican Republic.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43755. A unique example (sex not determined) collected in March, 1928, by G. S. Miller, jr.

Remarks.—Described from the type. This species resembles *cristatus* Fisher, but it differs from that species in having the tips of the elytra obliquely truncate, without a basal crest on each elytron, and by the different pubescent markings.

LEIOPUS INFUSCATUS, new species

Elongate, subparallel, and rather strongly flattened above, uniformly brownish yellow, densely clothed with brownish-white, scale-like pubescence, and ornamented with dark-brown pubescent markings; mandibles reddish, with the tips black; palpi brown, with the tips yellow.

Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles, subequal in width at top and bottom, feebly convex, rather deeply, triangularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are rather widely separated and strongly elevated, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish and whitish pubescence, giving the surface a mottled appearance, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove

extending from the epistoma to occiput; eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by one and one-half times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna about one and one-half times as long as the body, first four joints mottled with whitish and brownish pubescence, the following joints clothed with whitish pubescence, and annulated with brown at their bases and tips; first joint moderately robust, subcylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, extending to basal third of pronotum, and slightly shorter than the fourth joint, which is feebly shorter than the third.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at basal third; sides obliquely expanded from apex to basal third, where they are obtusely angulated, then narrowly, strongly, abruptly constricted; disk even, and feebly, narrowly, transversely depressed along the base and apex; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, with a row of more distinct punctures in the basal and apical depressions, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish-yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface, and ornamented with dark brown pubescent spots as follows: Two small, round spots arranged transversely in front of middle, and a short, longitudinal vitta in front of scutellum. Scutellum broadly triangular, broadly rounded at apex, and clothed with dark brown pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and distinctly wider than pronotum at basal third; humeri strongly developed and elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical third, then strongly arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly, obliquely truncate; disk slightly uneven, with numerous irregularly arranged asperities; surface rather coarsely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and each elytron ornamented with dark brown pubescent markings as follows: A more or less distinct vitta extending along the sutural margin from scutellum to apical third, then obliquely outward to the lateral margin at apical fourth (the oblique part more obsolete), a large broad spot extending along lateral margin from humerus to middle, and with small, round spots on the asperities.

Abdomen beneath feebly, finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately short, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last segment strongly attenuate posteriorly, and feebly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternum nearly flat between the coxae; prosternal process about one-third as wide as the coxal cavities. Legs mottled with whitish and yellowish pubescence; femora feebly arcuate, and strongly, abruptly clavate toward the tips; tibiae subcylindrical, and darker toward the tips.

Length, 5.6 mm.; width, 2.2 mm.

Type locality.—Samana, Dominican Republic.

Other locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Type and paratypes.—U.S.N.M. No. 43756.

Remarks.—Described from three examples (sexes not determined): The type and one paratype, collected at the type locality, March 11, 1928, by G. S. Miller, jr.; and one paratype, collected at Port au Prince, Haiti, in 1899, by R. J. Crew.

This species is very closely allied to *variabilis* Fisher, described from Cuba, but it differs from that species in being more brownish in color, the pubescence on the elytra sparser and shorter, and the brown pubescent markings more distinct.

The pubescent markings on the three examples examined show a slight variation; on one of the paratypes the brown vitta is confined to the sutural margins, whereas in the other paratype it is reduced to a small spot on each elytron at apical third.

LEIOPUS DOZIERI, new species

Shorter and more strongly convex above than *poeyi* Fisher, uniformly dark reddish brown, densely clothed with brownish-yellow pubescence, and mottled with whitish and blackish areas; mandibles black; palpi dark brown, with the tips paler.

Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles, feebly narrower at top than at bottom, flat, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and slightly elevated, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, which conceals the surface; eyes small, not very coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna nearly one and one-half times as long as the body, first five joints mottled with whitish and brownish pubescence, the following joints clothed with whitish pubescence, and annulated with brown at their bases and apices; first joint slender, subcylindrical, gradually expanded toward the apex, extending to basal third of pronotum, and subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest just behind the middle; sides vaguely constricted at apex, obliquely expanded from apex to behind middle, then narrowly, strongly, abruptly constricted; disk rather even, feebly, narrowly, transversely depressed along apex and base; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish and brownish-yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface, and ornamented with dark brown pubescent markings as

follows: Three small spots along apical margin, a short, longitudinal vitta in front of scutellum, and a large spot on each side at basal constriction. Scutellum broadly triangular, and broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri moderately developed and feebly elevated; sides nearly parallel from base to apical third, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately, narrowly rounded, or vaguely, obliquely subtruncate; disk uneven, feebly, obliquely depressed at basal third, longitudinally depressed along sutural margins behind middle, and with numerous irregularly distributed tubercles; surface rather densely, finely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow and whitish pubescence, which conceals the surface, and each elytron ornamented with a more or less conspicuous, irregular, whitish pubescent spot near middle, and with numerous, irregularly distributed, black pubescent markings on the tubercles and behind the middle.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last segment strongly attenuate posteriorly, and broadly subtruncate, or feebly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternum nearly flat between the coxae; prosternal process about one-third as wide as the coxal cavities. Legs mottled with whitish and brownish pubescence; femora feebly arcuate, and strongly, abruptly clavate toward the tips; tibiae subcylindrical, and each annulated with brown pubescence near middle and at apex.

Length, 6.5 mm.; width, 2.8 mm.

Type locality.—Port au Prince, Haiti.

Other locality.—Cape Haitien, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43757. Collected at light, March 25, 1930, by H. L. Dozier.

Paratype.—In Museum of Comparative Zoology. Collected at Cape Haitien, Haiti, by William M. Mann.

Remarks.—Described from the type and paratype (sexes not determined).

This species resembles *variabilis* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being shorter and more robust, and without a dark brown pubescent spot on each side of the elytra behind the humerus.

PROBATIUS UNICOLOR, new species

Female.—Broadly elongate, and moderately convex above, uniformly reddish brown, and sparsely, irregularly clothed with whitish pubescence, which has a tendency to form vague, narrow vittae

toward the side of each elytron; mandibles black, more reddish toward bases; palpi brownish yellow.

Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles, subequal in width at top and bottom, feebly convex, broadly but not deeply depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated and strongly elevated, finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface, and with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes large, deeply emarginate, and separated from each other on the top by one and one-half times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna slightly longer than the body (eleventh joint missing), rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long, erect, stiff black hairs intermixed, the joints annulated at bases with denser, white pubescence; first joint slender, subcylindrical, feebly expanded toward apex, extending nearly to base of pronotum, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, and widest at middle; sides nearly parallel, feebly sinuate, and with a large, obtuse tubercle on each side just behind the middle; disk moderately convex, rather even, and rather broadly, transversely depressed along base; surface feebly, finely, densely punctate, with a row of coarse punctures along basal depression, and rather densely, irregularly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence. Scutellum broadly triangular, broadly rounded at apex, and rather densely pubescent.

Elytra four and one-half times as long as pronotum, and at base slightly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri rather strongly developed; sides parallel to just behind the middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, deeply, arcuately emarginate, and acutely produced at lateral margin of each elytron; disk strongly convex, and each elytron vaguely gibbose near base; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, the punctures dense in basal regions, but becoming sparser toward apices, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence (forming inconspicuous narrow, longitudinal vittae toward the sides), and with numerous long, erect, black setae intermixed.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, and rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, white pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface; last segment broadly, but not deeply, arcuately emarginate at apex. Prosternal process three-fourths as wide as coxal cavities, and strongly, arcuately declivous in front and behind. Mesosternum broadly triangular between the coxae, abruptly, arcu-

ately declivous in front, and broadly subtruncate posteriorly. Femora feebly arcuate, and strongly clavate toward apices.

Length, 8.5 mm.; width, 4.4 mm.

Type locality.—Furcy, Haiti.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43758. Female, collected by William M. Mann.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is allied to *umbraticus* Jacquelin-Duval, but it differs from that species in being rather uniformly clothed with whitish pubescence, but not forming distinct markings.

CALOCOSMUS MAGNIFICUS, new species

Female.—Elongate, robust, subparallel, above and beneath orange-yellow, except tips of mandibles, antennae, small spot on head, three small spots on pronotum, scutellum, humerus and three spots on each elytron, sides of metasternum and mesosternum, small spot on each side of apical segments of the abdomen, tibiae, and part of the tarsi, which are black.

Head in front strongly transverse, flat between the antennal tubercles, which are very widely separated and feebly elevated, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with a fine, scalelike, orange-yellow pubescence, with a few long, erect, black hairs intermixed, and with a narrow longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes large, finely granulated, nearly divided, and separated from each other on the top by six times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna not quite so long as the body, rather robust, uniformly black, densely clothed with short, recumbent, black pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; first joint robust, gradually expanded toward apex, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is two-thirds as long as the third, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum nearly one-half wider than long, slightly narrower at base than at apex, widest at middle; sides nearly parallel, strongly sinuate, obtusely tumid at middle; disk strongly convex, feebly, transversely depressed along base, vaguely tumid in front of scutellum; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with minute, scalelike, orange-yellow pubescence, with a few long, erect, inconspicuous, black hairs intermixed, and ornamented with three small, black spots, one at middle and one on each side near the lateral callosity. Scutellum transversely triangular, broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, widest at base, distinctly wider than pronotum at middle; humeri strongly developed; sides strongly deflexed anteriorly, feebly narrowed from base to apical

fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly, broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, feebly uneven on basal third; surface finely, sparsely punctate on basal two-thirds, densely clothed with minute, scalelike, orange-yellow pubescence (except on the dark spot, where the pubescence is black, and the spots obsoletely bordered by whitish scalelike pubescence), with a few inconspicuous, erect, black hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with black markings as follows: A small spot at humerus, a small, irregular, transverse spot at basal third, a rather broad, irregular, transverse fascia behind the middle, the fascia extending from lateral margin to near the sutural margin, and strongly constricted at middle and a narrow spot along apical margin.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last segment broadly rounded and feebly, angularly emarginate at apex. Prosternum arcuately declivous in front and behind, and narrow between the coxal cavities. Legs rather long; femora robust, subcylindrical, slightly flattened; tibiae slender, slightly enlarged toward the apices.

Length, 13.5 mm.; width, 5.2 mm.

Type locality.—Labeled "Valley Riviere Froide, Haiti."

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 43759. A unique female collected April 20, 1925, by W. A. Hoffmann.

Remarks.—Described from the type.

This species is allied to *venustus* Chevrolat, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum ornamented with three black spots, each elytron with three black spots and a transverse, constricted, black fascia behind the middle, and the upper surface of the body densely clothed with minute, scalelike pubescence.

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